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CONTENTS

30 August 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Congo

Sassou-Nguesso Receives Egyptian Emissary *[Brazzaville Radio]* 1

Zaire

Group Led by MPR Chairman Attacks Offices *[London International]* 1
Former Premier Said Authorized to Leave Nation *[Kigali Radio]* 1

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

Gulf Crisis Causes Domestic Earnings Loss *[Paris Radio]* 2

Ethiopia

88 Dead in Asmera Shelling in 'Past Few Months' *[AFP]* 2

Somalia

Siad Receives Kuwaiti Minister, Amir Message *[Mogadishu Radio]* 2
Italian Medical Aid Workers Released by Rebels *[AFP]* 2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Addresses Natal NP Conference *[SAPA]* 3

Further Comments *[SAPA]* 3

Pik Botha on ANC Talks, European Relations *[Vienna DIE PRESSE 29 Aug]* 3

ANC May Be Granted Some Role in Parliament *[BUSINESS DAY 29 Aug]* 5

Minister Kriel on Services Cuts, Rent Payments *[SAPA]* 5

Minister on Conservation, Demands on Environment *[SAPA]* 6

Deputy Foreign Minister on Government Program *[SAPA]* 7

City Council Applies for Free Settlement Area *[Johannesburg Radio]* 8

Government Critical *[THE STAR 28 Aug]* 8

Reaction to Vote *[SAPA]* 8

Development Aid Director Comments on Programs *[Johannesburg Radio]* 9

NP Leader on Need For Respect Amongst Groups *[Johannesburg Radio]* 9

Nelson Mandela Postpones Return to 3 September *[SAPA]* 9

Lesotho Supports State Joining SADCC, PTA *[Johannesburg International]* 9

Commentary on SADCC, Region *[Johannesburg International]* 10

ILANGA Calls Violent Revolution Failure *[23-25 Aug]* 10

Inkatha's Buthelezi Memo to Transkei's Holomisa *[ILANGA 23-25 Aug]* 11

Zulu, Xhosa Leaders' Conference Opens in Durban *[Johannesburg Radio]* 13

Zulu King Comments *[SAPA]* 13

Transkei Considers Reincorporation Referendum *[SAPA]* 13

Dhlomo Ambassadorial Appointment Rumor Dismissed *[SAPA]* 14

'Newsletter' Predicts ANC, SACP Split *[THE STAR 29 Aug]* 14

Reserve Bank Governor on Lowering Interest Rates *[SAPA]* 14

Consumer Boycott To Protest Police 'Harassment' *[SAPA]* 15

Ennerdale Residents Organizing Stayaway Dispersed *[SAPA]* 15

Authorities Release Robben Island Prisoner *[SAPA]* 16

Reportage of Violence From Around the Nation 16

East Rand *[SAPA]* 16

Natal *[SAPA]* 16

Cape *[SAPA]* 16

30 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues <i>[THE CITIZEN 29 Aug, etc.]</i>	16
Reportage on Mandela Visit to Algeria, Libya <i>[cross-reference]</i>	17

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Dos Santos Notes Foreign Debt, Need for Reform <i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	18
President on 'Desire to Move' To Democracy <i>[ANGOP]</i>	18
Luanda Reports Talks With UNITA Continue <i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	19
Paper Says Multipartyism Frightens Rebels <i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	19
UNITA Commentary on Savimbi Visit to Chad <i>[Voice of the Black Cockerel]</i>	19
Namibians Fleeing into UNITA Territory <i>[KUP]</i>	20

Mauritius

* SBI Becomes Operational as Offshore Unit <i>[L'EXPRESS 7 Jul]</i>	20
* Future Markets Sought in Scandinavia <i>[L'EXPRESS Jul]</i>	20

Mozambique

Reportage of Namibian Hage Geingob's Visit	21
Meets With Chissano <i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	21
Addresses News Conference <i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	21
Cooperation Accord Signed <i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	21
Bank Official Notes Need for Foreign Investment <i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	21
Workers Assaulted by 'Neo-Nazi' Youths in GDR <i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	22

Namibia

Minister Hanekom Notes Downward Swing in Economy <i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	22
Rights Group on Ex-Security Chief's Appointment <i>[Johannesburg International]</i>	22

Zambia

Masheke Urges People Vote For One-Party Rule <i>[Lusaka Radio]</i>	23
Official Calls Multiparty Backers to Talks <i>[Lusaka Radio]</i>	23
Party Chief Concludes 10-Day Tour of Copperbelt <i>[Lusaka Radio]</i>	23
Party Reportedly Considering Reducing Corn Prices <i>[Lusaka Radio]</i>	23

WEST AFRICA

The Gambia

Johnson's Envoys Arrive; Team To Travel <i>[London International]</i>	24
---	----

Ghana

ECOMOG Seen As Nucleus of 'High Command' <i>[Accra Radio]</i>	24
Nigeria's Role in the Liberian Mission Noted <i>[Accra Radio]</i>	25
'Pressure' to Abandon Existing Political Systems <i>[Accra Radio]</i>	25
MFJ Urges Repeal of Repressive Laws; Rally <i>[London International]</i>	26

Ivory Coast

Ambassador Denies Liberian Rebels Execute 11 <i>[Abidjan Radio]</i>	26
---	----

Liberia

Doe Spokesman on Interim Government; Hostages <i>[London International]</i>	27
NPFL's Woewiyu on Hostages, Burkinabe Aid <i>[London International]</i>	27
ECOWAS Troops Call For Emergency Food Aid <i>[AFP]</i>	28

Nigeria

Babangida on Normalizing Relations With Pretoria <i>[AFP]</i>	29
Iraq Rejects Diplomats' Evacuation Request <i>[AFP]</i>	29
Government 'Grinding to a Halt' Due To Changes <i>[London International]</i>	29
Union Calls for Withdrawal from ECOMOG <i>[PANA]</i>	29

Congo

Sassou-Nguesso Receives Egyptian Emissary

AB2908111090 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] General Denis Sassou-Nguesso this afternoon received in audience Mr. Fawzi al-Abrashi, the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, who delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak to his Congolese counterpart. The message centers not only on Congo-Egypt relations but also on the explosive situation in the Gulf. We listen to Mr. Fawzi:

[Begin recording] [Fawzi] I was sent by President Mubarak to convey a message to his excellency the president, and I had the honor of meeting him in person. This message centers on two main issues—the excellent bilateral relations between our two countries, the Gulf crisis, and the efforts being made by President Mubarak. As you know, President Mubarak, in his capacity as president of the African countries [as heard], was very eager to dispatch me here to brief his excellency on Egypt's stand on the events in the Gulf and the efforts being made. He also charged me with seeking, if possible, the reaction of your president, and indeed, the president expressed some very interesting views which I will convey to President Mubarak.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you tell us what the president told you on the issue?

[Fawzi] His ideas basically centered on ways of settling this problem by peaceful methods. We all have one thing in common—finding a peaceful solution to this problem.
[end recording]

Zaire

Group Led by MPR Chairman Attacks Offices

AB2908201290 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 29 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is a time of cautious liberalization in Zaire, coupled apparently with sporadic clampdowns. With the multiparty state on the cards, some newspapers and journalists who previously toed the line of the ruling MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] party have been coming out in support of opposition parties and are being critical of the government. But one evening newspaper, the formerly timid ELIMA, which has become more outspoken, got itself into trouble when its offices in Kinshasa were attacked yesterday. From Kinshasa, Bosongo Boyemi telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to a press statement released from the ELIMA offices, a group of around 100 people armed to the teeth attacked the building. The operation was led by a certain Mr. Bolamba, said the statement. He was recently named by President Mobutu as chairman of the MPR party and who is also a leader of a group called unconditional young supporters of President Mobutu. On several occasions in recent weeks, Mr. Bolamba has publicly insulted journalists and politicians who do not support President Mobutu, even threatening to kill them.

After having smashed up the ELIMA offices yesterday, said the statement, the mob harrassed some of the journalists. And the newspaper statement went on to say that the attackers' aim was to kill the editor in chief. But luckily, he was not present. According to ELIMA's statement, the security forces failed to respond to a call for help when the attack took place, despite the fact that the security force barracks are only a short distance away from the newspaper offices. This proves, said ELIMA, that there was complicity between the attackers, led by Bolamba, and the security forces, especially since Bolamba himself had a bodyguard of five men drawn from the security forces. ELIMA's statement warned that Mr. Bolamba wanted to plunge the country into anarchy and called on the Zaire Government and the international community to help save freedom of expression and security in the country. [end recording]

Former Premier Said Authorized to Leave Nation

EA2908130690 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] Nguz A Karl-I-Bond is authorized to leave Zaire, thanks to the personal intervention of President Mobutu. The former prime minister and former minister of foreign affairs asserted however that he had not yet been given any official confirmation of the authorization.

Karl-I-Bond told the press yesterday that all his travelling documents had been confiscated last Friday, 24 August, as he was preparing to go to Europe with his wife. The former Zairian foreign affairs minister also asserted that his passport was an ordinary document and not a diplomatic one as was alleged by a spokesman of the Zairian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Karl-I-Bond also pointed out to the press that he had made sure he informed Zaire's security officials about his intention to travel abroad, and that his passport had all the required visas for his journey. There is therefore contradictory information, but one thing is certain Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has asked the Government of Zaire to accord Karl-I-Bond the right to leave his country in his capacity as a career diplomat and former foreign minister.

Djibouti**Gulf Crisis Causes Domestic Earnings Loss**

*LD2808160890 Paris Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Text] Djibouti has a ringside seat in the Gulf conflict: The French aircraft carrier Clemenceau, which had been on a stopover in Djibouti for several days, left that country early this morning for the Sea of Oman. On this occasion our special correspondent (Daniel Desesquel) asked Djibouti Interior Minister Khajreh Allaleh—who is acting foreign affairs minister—what his country's response would be if France requested to use the two regiments currently stationed in the country for the defence of Djibouti, if it wanted to use them for an external action, in the case in point, to make war against Iraq. Here then is his naturally slightly embarrassed reply:

[Begin recording] [Khajreh] Everything will depend on the situation at the time, but this problem has not yet arisen.

[Desesquel] What loss of earnings is there for Djibouti in this crisis in the Arab-Persian Gulf? Saudi Arabia and Kuwait financed a certain number number of development projects here.

[Khajreh] This conflict places us in a difficult position: Djibouti has derived all its revenue from the service economy; Thus, all merchandise and all commercial transactions have been halted now because of this Gulf conflict. We fear a loss of earnings at the budgetary level, and we also fear that commodities of prime necessity will get dearer, given the increase in the price of a barrel [of oil]. We also fear that investments of Kuwaiti, Saudi, and other citizens which were linked to these Gulf countries will not be forthcoming, as they were in the past. So all this leads us to appeal to all friendly countries which adhere to moral principles to help us in this regard and allow us to get through a difficult period. [end recording]

Ethiopia**88 Dead in Asmera Shelling in 'Past Few Months'**

*AB2908224290 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT
29 Aug 90*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Aug 29 (AFP)—Ethiopia's government, admitting for the first time that rebels are shelling the Eritrean provisional capital of Asmera, said

Wednesday [29 Aug] that the shelling had left 88 people dead in the past few months.

In the latest shelling Saturday, the official ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY said the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) used long-range artillery to shell "densely populated centers," leaving 18 people dead and 28 wounded.

Asmera, a city of one million people, has been surrounded for several months by the rebels, who have been fighting a 30-year war for independence from Ethiopia. The EPLF has claimed to have killed or wounded 13,000 Ethiopian troops in a recent offensive at Dekemhare, 30 kilometers (20 miles) south of Asmera.

Somalia**Siad Receives Kuwaiti Minister, Amir Message**

*EA2708222890 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] Today Somali President Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre received Muhammad Nasir al-Hamdan, Kuwaiti minister of awqaf and Islamic affairs. The president received from the minister a message from Kuwait Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. During their meeting, the minister and the president discussed issues pertaining to Arab affairs, particularly the Gulf crisis, and Comrade Siad stated his government's position, reiterating Somalia's call for Arab unity and for resolving their differences peacefully. He asked the envoy to extend his greetings to the amir and to the Kuwaiti Government. The Kuwaiti minister thanked the Somali Government for the friendly welcome accorded him and his delegation. [passage omitted]

Italian Medical Aid Workers Released by Rebels

*AB2908205490 Paris AFP in English 0014 GMT
29 Aug 90*

[Text] Rome, Aug 28 (AFP)—Seven Italian medical aid workers captured by rebels in Somalia during a clash with government troops have got back to the capital Mogadishu, the Foreign Ministry said here Tuesday [28 Aug].

The incident occurred at Jalalagsi about 90 miles (150 kilometres) north of the capital in an area controlled by the rebel Somali National Congress.

Three of the five men and two women were freed almost immediately, and the others escaped during another bout of fighting, the ministry said. One of the men was quite seriously injured and was being repatriated by an ambulance plane hired by the ministry.

Foreign Minister Addresses Natal NP Conference
MB3008115390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1137 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Durban Aug 30 SAPA—It was unfair to blame the African National Congress [ANC] for being committed to nationalisation, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said Thursday [30 Aug].

"It is not true. I want to urge the private sector to talk to the ANC about this," he told the Natal National Party congress. "It is my impression that Mr. Nelson Mandela stands ready to be persuaded."

Mr. Botha had told Mr. Mandela that, even if sanctions were lifted, South Africa would not easily obtain funds because of the violence.

"I told Mr. Mandela that we must put away our ideological differences and put a clear message across that our future cannot be determined through violence. I warned him that we are all doomed if we cannot create jobs or provide houses for his followers. We are on our own and all parties and leaders must realise this. If we don't get our act together, we will have nothing to govern. We must design a plan for the region and present it to Europe. Not as beggars, but as partners.

"I predict that political and ideological differences will become of less importance on this continent. The will to survive will force us together to move southern Africa into a new future. In that frame, the security of whites is ensured. We were on our way to becoming a bankrupt state where effective military force could have been used against us."

New challenges faced the National Party. "Now that we have achieved a breakthrough out of isolation, think what an advantage we have on our continent. It is inevitable that Africa and our fellow blacks will reach a point of balance of interests and come to an agreement. White security is in making himself indispensible. Negotiations are bringing us closer every day. We must now move out of the nightmare of violence and then, in a calm atmosphere, sit together. We, as South Africans, do not take pleasure from ethnic conflict. Responsible governments will not be able to ride roughshod over natural diversity.

"However, any reference to diversity is anathema because of apartheid. I believe that we come to the table we can say we know and understand each other and the peace we are all looking for will come," said Mr. Botha.

Further Comments

MB3008120090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1142 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Durban Aug 30 SAPA—Apartheid was endangering the existence of the whites in South Africa, according to Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha.

Addressing the Natal National Party Congress on Thursday [30 Aug], he said the state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, had taken severe risks when making his February 2 speech.

"We thoroughly analysed the situation beforehand and came to the irrevocable conclusion that if we did not do what was done on February 2, we would have been guilty in history as the party which sacrificed the white in this country."

Mr. de Klerk had taken South Africa out of its isolation and was giving it international respect again. We may not smell of roses yet, but we are no longer the polecat of the world. South Africans are once again welcomed abroad instead of having their visas trampled on.

"I am aware of the growing doubts and even despondency of our followers, but there was no smooth or easy way to do what we did...it had to be like this. I shudder to think what our position would have been if we had not moved in time before the events in central and eastern Europe. Our door was opened in time and we escaped the flood of those tremendous events."

In the Department of Foreign Affairs, events were referred to as post-February 2 culture and pre-February 2 culture.

"That was the watershed. Violence casts a dark shadow over the future, but there is light at the end of the tunnel."

The Conservative Party was still giving whites the hope that the road of apartheid was the only secure one.

"The day we accepted that blacks were permanently in our midst, we had to accept they had political rights. We have no illusion to the steepness of the road ahead, but there is no way we can turn back without destroying ourselves."

Mr. Botha said the African continent was also opening up to South Africa.

"The stumbling block is no longer communication with Africa, but the non-availability of funds. All over Africa the skies are opening to us and in this respect, Africa is ahead of the United States. It is telling the Americans to follow its example. "We expect to do about R[rand]10 billion trade with Africa this year. We also expect sanctions to fall by the wayside, to disappear so quietly that we won't even know they are gone. We are looking for a new South Africa internationally. That is why the violence is such a pity. It creates a bad image and chases investment away," said Mr. Botha.

Pik Botha on ANC Talks, European Relations

AU2908200190 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German
29 Aug 90 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Roelof Botha by Thomas Knemeyer; place and date not given: "We Are Focusing on Europe"]

[Text] [Knemeyer] Mr. Foreign Minister, the most important obstacles on the road to full negotiations on the constitution have been eliminated by the agreement signed between your government and the African National Congress [ANC] in Pretoria on 6 August. When will the actual negotiations start?

[Botha] The road is clear. Initial talks will be resumed soon. That is at least the starting position of the ANC and the government. The door is now open to all the other parties.

The word "soon" has been specifically mentioned in the Pretoria protocol. The talks can begin now.

[Knemeyer] However, the ANC and the Zulu party Inkatha have been fighting each other to the death since the middle of August. More than 500 people were killed. How do you view the situation?

[Botha] The fights have a very negative effect. It is essential for all parties involved to negotiate and forego all forms of violence.

[Knemeyer] Less than a year ago, Frederik de Klerk was elected president. Today, there is a cease-fire agreement with the ANC, and Nelson Mandela has repeatedly stated his confidence in de Klerk. Would you have believed that so much could be achieved in such a short time?

[Botha] I was optimistic after President de Klerk's inaugural speech in September 1989 had met with such a positive response. However, I would not have believed that it would go that fast. I had expected a longer process. I am now more optimistic than I have ever been before in my political career.

I do not harbor any illusions about the fact that many obstacles have yet to be overcome. However, I see a way leading to a government that represents all the people in South Africa. That would be the best guarantee for a secure future.

[Knemeyer] Is South Africa's international isolation over?

[Botha] Largely. We are about to get out of our isolation, if we understand by that close cooperation in a number of areas. Isolation in the sense that we are not welcome is over.

[Knemeyer] Will you open new embassies in the near future?

[Botha] I am indeed asking myself where I should close existing embassies to open others instead. In East Europe, there are a number of countries that I would consider more important regarding trade and other relations. In Africa, it is about the same.

[Knemeyer] Is there some sort of cooperation between Moscow and Pretoria?

[Botha] Both sides must agree that the proper time has come. The essence of diplomacy is a better mutual understanding of two governments' intentions. That can also be had without there being diplomatic relations in the traditional sense.

[Knemeyer] Has detente policy pursued by the two superpowers had an impact in this respect?

[Botha] Yes. The pullback of the Soviet Union from regional conflicts is one of the most important events since 1917. It represents a dramatic fundamental change in Soviet foreign policy.

The withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola—as agreed upon on 22 December 1988—is taking place on schedule. It was also an important factor in our decision to admit the ANC, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and other organizations, and to release Mr. Mandela.

[Knemeyer] Thabo Mbeki, foreign policy spokesman for the ANC, has said that now already foreign governments must make decisions concerning their South Africa policy conditional on the ANC's consent.

[Botha] Ever since we committed ourselves to abolishing apartheid, my officers have not only represented the government's line alone.

[Knemeyer] Is South Africa concentrating on Europe rather than on the United States?

[Botha] The lion's share of our trade takes place with Europe—even though trade with Africa has doubled, and that should also facilitate our relations with the United States. We do not have any problems of understanding with the Americans. However, the United States has adopted an anti-apartheid law that gives the government less latitude than most European governments do. So we are concentrating on Europe.

[Knemeyer] Will the last few apartheid laws—separate residential areas, the land issue, racial classification—be abolished in the legislative period next year?

[Botha] Yes. It has been internationally accepted that our president has committed himself to do so.

[Knemeyer] Constitution Minister Viljoen said in February that sooner or later, the National Party will no longer be in power. Do you agree?

[Botha] What Viljoen meant was that we cannot govern this country alone anymore. That is the government's accepted standpoint. We cannot share power and then say that we are the government party.

However, the National Party will continue to play a very important role in a future South Africa. We are convinced that more and more South Africans will support our broadly based policy—market economy, freedom of opinion, private ownership, an independent judiciary—irrespective of the color of their skin. The color of the skin as the decisive factor must be abolished.

[Knemeyer] What would you tell a European businessman who wants to know whether his investment in the Cape is secure?

[Botha] The reform process is irreversible. There will be the necessary security. Preliminary work in this respect has been done. Those who wait with their investments too long may miss good opportunities.

It is becoming increasingly clear to me that Mr. Mandela does not feel committed to nationalization.

[Knemeyer] You condemned the invasion of Iraq; however, you refuse to support sanctions against Baghdad. Why?

[Botha] We do not have trade with Iraq. So it is irrelevant to impose sanctions because this problem will never come up in practice.

[Knemeyer] However, the South African Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] arms factory also sold guns to Iraq.

[Botha] We never confirm arms sales on principle. Nor do we dispute such sales. However, I am saying that the most important suppliers of arms to Iraq are in Europe and the Soviet Union.

ANC May Be Granted Some Role in Parliament

MB2908161490 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 29 Aug 90 p 1

[Article by Mike Robertson, "ANC Might Soon Be Given a Say in Parliament, Says Gerrit Viljoen"]

[Text] Government was prepared to consider an interim arrangement to allow organisations like the ANC [African National Congress] a chance to "influence decisions" in Parliament while negotiations were under way, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen said yesterday.

Viljoen's statement, during an interview with Business Day, stops short of demands by the ANC and other organisations for an interim government, but is a first sign of government flexibility in this regard.

Government, he said, had dropped the idea of a National Council—to enable black leaders to serve in an advisory capacity at Parliamentary level—because of opposition to the proposal and fears that it could delay negotiations.

However, it was prepared to look at new ways in which parties excluded from existing structures could be given a chance to influence decisions made by them.

Viljoen said:

- Despite the recent spate of violence he was confident real negotiations could start at the beginning of next year,
- An impartial person or group of people would be appointed to chair negotiations,
- An all-race referendum would be held to test support for a new constitution, but provision would be made to count votes "globally" as well as by race group;
- It was possible that legislation on issues such as a Bill of Rights—on which there was already agreement—could be introduced prior to a new constitution.

Viljoen said a stage had been reached where drawing opposition groups both in and outside Parliament into the negotiating process would be given high priority.

Negotiations with majority parties in Parliament and in homeland structures were at a more advanced stage than those with the ANC.

The various parties were already exploring aspects of the negotiating process and discussing the orderly transfer from present structures to new ones. A working group had been set up to give attention to principles and guidelines for negotiating a second tier government system.

Viljoen said the most important question to be decided in "talks about talks" was whether all parties with a proven support base should be allowed to participate in negotiations (the NP [National Party] proposal), or whether a constituent assembly election as proposed by the ANC should be held.

Despite the public inflexibility shown by both government and the ANC on this issue, Viljoen predicted that a negotiating mechanism would be in place by early next year.

He said government accepted that the negotiating conference should decide on the issue of chairmanship. The most likely option was an impartial person or group of people acceptable to all sides.

Government also accepted that there would have to be some form of democratic endorsement by the population as a whole of the results of the negotiating process.

It was likely a "comprehensive referendum of the nation as a whole" would be held. A mechanism would be found to establish the result among white voters to enable the NP to meet its commitment to consult with its constituency before approving a new constitution.

Once negotiations were under way the first step would be to identify points of agreement, he said.

"I think the points of agreement could be identified as first items so as to build up a culture of consensus agreement, proving to people that negotiations can bring results."

Government was awaiting the final report of the Law Commission on a Bill of Rights. "This might lead to early initiatives," Viljoen said.

Minister Kriel on Services Cuts, Rent Payments

MB3008143590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1422 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria Aug 30 SAPA—Electricity and water will not be cut off in "one shot" in certain rent-boycott communities, the minister of planning and provincial affairs, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said at a Johannesburg press conference on Thursday [30 Aug].

The government had decided it could not continue to provide bridging finance for the provision of services to

communities and local authorities where residents had failed to pay for these services for a period of time. Mr. Kriel said the cutting of services would be a "phased-in" process.

"Suppliers of such services will have no choice but to discontinue their services to certain communities, especially those with a poor record of payment," Mr. Kriel said.

He said the government was unhappy about the situation.

"This is a financial issue, not a political issue. I cannot see how the supply of water can be a political issue. If you want services you must pay for it, it is as simple as that," Mr. Kriel said.

This decision had been taken after lengthy consultations with the leaders and communities involved and after repeated reminders of the consequences of non-payment.

"The government simply does not have funds to continue to provide bridging finance and the onus to pay for these services rests with the consumers themselves," he added.

Mr. Kriel stressed that in spite of warnings rent boycotts continued and increased over the last few months and the government had no other alternative but to reduce help to local authorities.

Mr. Kriel said he was aware that intimidation took place in certain of these areas where people were prevented to meet their obligations and expressed the hope that it would not add to the violence.

The responsibility for this "unfortunate situation" rested entirely with those who were behind the boycotts, he added.

"We do not intend to cut off electricity in sensitive areas where essential services will be affected, like hospitals. We also do not want to jeopardise the health of the community by cutting off the water totally, but we will reduce the flow of water or install services where members of the community can only use water at certain times of the day," Mr. Kriel said.

He said the electricity would be cut off first, then the refuse removal and then certain measures would be taken in connection with the flow of water. The government appreciated the residents who had consistently been paying for their rent and services and who were still doing so.

"These residents share the government's desire for an end to boycotts and for a return to normalcy."

Mr. Kriel said the distinction would be made, as far as possible, between persons with bona fide financial problems, and those who were simply exploiting the non-payment issue. The government was also prepared to discuss the possible solution with any of the interest groups involved.

"We will definitely negotiate for a new system of local authorities at the central negotiation table. But until we've got the new system we must still follow the old one."

According to Mr. Kriel the position was not as bad in the other provinces as in Transvaal, but "the matter will be handled in a similar way right through the country. We hope that people will realise that if they do not pay their rent, they will not have electricity."

Minister on Conservation, Demands on Environment

MB3008141490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1317 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Durban Aug 30 SAPA—The biggest environmental conservation challenge facing South Africa was how to balance the ideals and expectations of the First World with the realities and needs of the Third World, said Environmental and Water Affairs Minister Mr. Gert Kotze.

"Every inhabitant of the republic is entitled to live, work, and relax in a safe, productive, healthy and aesthetically and culturally acceptable environment," Mr. Kotze told the Natal National Party Congress on Thursday [30 Aug].

He said the concept of sustainable development was linked to this goal.

"Perhaps I should point out that development is only sustainable when it meets the needs and aspirations of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs."

Mr. Kotze emphasized the importance of South Africa's marine resources not only for its aesthetic and recreational value but also as a fishing industry which generating employment for 27,000 people and foreign exchange.

"Probably the biggest single challenge facing us in applying our environmental conservation policy, is to balance the ideals and expectations of the First World with the realities and needs of the Third World."

The pressure on South Africa's marine resources was intensified by 300,000 rock and beach anglers, some 170,000 boat anglers and about 58,000 private divers and fish hunters.

"The sea is generous and its harvest bountiful, but it is not unlimited."

Mr. Kotze said South Africa played a leading role in the control of marine resources and that its determination of allowable catches was among the best in the world.

He therefore took strong objection to the impression conveyed in certain media reports that his ministry had adopted a "slack" attitude towards the use of gill nets.

"Quite the opposite is the case. South Africa is at the spearhead of an international attempt to stop this unacceptable and destructive fishing method."

"Vessels with gill nets, or gill netted fish on board, are not welcome in South African waters. No permits to do so, will, as long as I can help it, ever be issued," Mr. Kotze said.

Deputy Foreign Minister on Government Program
MB2708165890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1651 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria Aug 27 SAPA—The South African government planned to conduct the negotiating process to its logical conclusion of a fully representative and just democracy, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Leon Wessels, said in Oslo on Monday [27 Aug].

According to a copy of his speech released in Pretoria, he told an Elie Wiesel Foundation conference the clock in South Africa could not be turned back.

"Therefore no amount of wishful thinking by reactionary elements that cling to apartheid as a mechanism that will ensure their survival will hold back the tide of history sweeping in."

One of the greatest threats to the negotiations was the risk that violence from the left or right would abort the process.

Mr. Wessels added: "We therefore continue to hope that organisations on the far left, as well as organisations on the right, will soon declare themselves willing to take part in future negotiations.

"These organisations seem to fear the birth of the new South Africa.

"They seem prepared to consider the violent option as an answer towards meeting what amounts to their racist and exclusionist aspirations."

There was no place for such attitudes in the South Africa of the future, Mr. Wessels said.

"The government will therefore continue with its attempts to broaden the spectrum for negotiation as far as possible."

The hate and prejudices of the past should be removed from South Africans' minds, Mr. Wessels said.

"Today I represent a generation that desires achieving real justice in our land and the casting off of the apartheid albatross."

Said Mr. Wessels: "We dare not squander this golden opportunity to bring peace, cooperation and prosperity to our country and all its people."

Discussing the government's aborted apartheid policies, Mr. Wessels said: "Looking back just over a decade, I myself find it hard to believe that this situation could have prevailed in my country in the latter half of the 20th century."

He sketched how Nationalist policies had focused on:

- Creating a regional confederation of states;
- Blacks as non-permanent residents of South Africa;

- No South African citizenship for blacks;
- No black trade unions;
- Restrictions of a severe nature on the freedom of movement of black people;
- No inter-racial marriages; and
- No political rights for blacks in so-called "white" South Africa.

Mr. Wessels said the 1984 Constitution had signified only "faint-hearted. Because of this, the country had been left with "the terrible trauma caused by polarisation and violence..."

Mr. Wessels said: "Apartheid was a dreadful mistake that blighted our land and its people. "Apartheid in all its designs and manifestations came to nothing.

Mr. Wessels spelt out the government's goals for a new South Africa:

- A fully democratic constitution;
- A system of universal franchise where each vote has equal value;
- Equality before the law and before an independent judiciary;
- A system of established human rights governed by the courts and structured in a non-discriminatory and non-racial manner. Both individual rights and some collective rights, namely those affecting language, culture and religion, should be safeguarded, Mr. Wessels said;
- Freedom of religion and association;
- A sound and strong economy based on proven economic principles and economic justice; and
- Programmes directed at facilitating better education, health care, housing and social conditions for all society.

Once obstacles to negotiations had been removed, the negotiation process should entail a meeting of minds between all parties in order to build a constitutional model best suited to achieving the goals.

Because the broadest possible range of aspirations should be accommodated at the negotiations, "we should no doubt risk having too many interests represented at the table, rather than too few," Mr. Wessels said.

He added: "Surely the time has come for those leaders who have, up to now, refrained from meeting one another, to join hands towards peace and the avoidance of further conflict in South Africa. In time the negotiators will have to face the people of South Africa with the fruits of their labours. This will be the acid test. We can only achieve a lasting peace if the new constitution and the structures it establishes carry the approval of the majority of South Africa's citizens."

Mr. Wessels said as a result of developments in South Africa, some other African countries were closely looking at their dispensations, realising there was a need to adapt their systems of government in order to accommodate the aspirations of their people.

South Africans faced the urgent task of solving the "enormous social and economic disparities" in its society, and the challenge of nation building in its widest sense, involving all races.

It was not enough for ANC [African National Congress] leaders to say they had understanding for white fears, Mr. Wessels said.

"Although this is welcomed, the fact is that the recent terrible spates of violence in some of our black townships carry a potent message—a message that has the potential of undermining the promising phase of negotiations that we are now entering, if these activities are not curtailed."

City Council Applies for Free Settlement Area

MB2908080490 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] The Johannesburg City Council has decided to apply for the entire city to be declared a free settlement area.

The resolution was taken at the council's monthly meeting last night [28 Aug]. The request will be made as a temporary measure until the Group Areas Act, the Free Settlement Areas Act and the Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Act are repealed.

A National Party [NP] councillor, Mr. (Cecil Long), has resigned from the NP because of the resolution. Mr. (Long) said the resolution was in conflict with what he stood for when he was elected by the voters. He said he would not join another party.

Government Critical

MB2808191690 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 90 p 1

[Article by political correspondent Pete Fabricius: "Govt Against 'Open' Jo'burg"]

[Text] Johannesburg was "jumping the gun" with plans to open the entire city for residence by all races, Deputy Planning Minister Andre Fourie warned last night.

His warning came as the city's management committee prepared to put its proposal to the vote at the council's monthly meeting today.

Mr. Fourie's comment strengthens past fears in Johannesburg that the Government seems intent on rejecting Johannesburg's planned application for an open city.

He made it clear that the Government's stance is based on its intention to abolish the Group Areas Act soon and replace it with measures that would give protection to communities.

Mr. Fourie, who is MP for Turffontein, advised against a decision by the Johannesburg management committee to apply for all the city's residential areas to be opened to

all races. He disclosed that the Government was working on measures to replace the Group Areas Act.

The Democratic Party, however, expressed fears last night that moves to protect communities could appear as "group areas in disguise" and could block efforts to open sensitive areas, such as the southern suburbs of the city.

Houghton MP Tony Leon feared that the Government intended bringing the Group Areas Act in again through the back door by allowing individual suburbs to decide whether to admit other races.

Provisos

Mr. Fourie said the Government had committed itself to doing away with the Group Areas Act.

President de Klerk had stated two provisos. One was that the central and local authorities had to ensure that certain norms and standards were maintained.

The other was that certain mechanisms would have to be put in place to enable communities to protect their own community life.

He refused to say what the Government would do if Johannesburg went ahead with the application.

Mr. Leon said the Free Settlement Board had spent five days last month hearing representations on a controversial proposal to create a free settlement area in a "dog-leg" of Johannesburg northeastern suburbs.

He said the management committee's proposal to make the whole of Johannesburg a free settlement area had been partly motivated by the need to get around partial free settlement.

Louise Burgers, THE STAR's municipal reporter, reports that the Johannesburg management committee will today ask councillors to approve an application to declare the entire city a free settlement area as an interim measure pending the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

Lively debate is expected at the monthly council meeting, as the Conservative Party remains firmly opposed to an open city.

Both the South Western and Lenasia management committees have indicated approval for the motion.

Reaction to Vote

MB2908123590 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 29 SAPA—The council vote to permit all races to live in Johannesburg city would put the government to a litmus test on its commitment to scrap apartheid, the Five Freedoms Forum [FFF] said on Wednesday [29 Aug].

Reacting to the overwhelming favourable vote on Tuesday night, FFF spokeswoman Gael Neke said "any piecemeal opening would be a recipe for disaster."

"The Johannesburg city council has taken the only reasonable and acceptable path by requesting the opening of Johannesburg in its entirety," she said in a statement. The vote has to be approved by the government to be enforceable.

"We await the government's response to see whether they are true to their statements of intent to end apartheid," Ms. Neke said.

Development Aid Director Comments on Programs

MB2908095090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] The Director General of the Department of Development Aid, Mr. Leon van Gass, says the government has a political responsibility to narrow the gap between rich and poor through aid programs.

Speaking at a seminar in Pretoria on the future of the Civil Service, Mr. Van Gass said that a new approach was needed to socio-economic problems because next to political reform these were South Africa's biggest dilemmas.

He said his department was taking a new approach which included the restructuring of it. He said a central department that served the interests of one group only had no right to exist and that development aid should include priorities other than economic growth. Mr. Van Gass said that for this reason all community leaders and the public should be involved.

NP Leader on Need For Respect Amongst Groups

MB3008130690 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] The leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr. George Bartlett, says lasting peace is only possible if there is respect for the rights and needs of the different population groups in South Africa.

Speaking in Durban at the opening of the Natal Congress of the National Party, Mr. Bartlett said that in any new dispensation no group would be allowed to dominate another. Referring to violence in the past few weeks he said that it could be attributed partly to the pressure placed on different groups to reform.

He said just as the whites, other population groups would be enforced into reforming by reality.

Nelson Mandela Postpones Return to 3 September

MB3008104890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1023 GMT 30 Aug 90

[By Joan Fubbs]

[Text] Johannesburg August 30 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela has postponed his return to South Africa. He is due to arrive in Zambia on Saturday [1 Sep] to consult President Kenneth Kaunda and to meet exiled ANC

members in Lusaka, a spokesman for the ANC said in Johannesburg on Thursday [30 Aug].

The bulk of ANC exiles had not yet returned to South Africa and many were waiting in the Zambian capital, ANC Information Chief Pallo Jordan said in a telephone interview with SAPA on Thursday.

"Mr. Mandela is using the opportunity of stopping over in Zambia to hold meetings with our ANC membership in Lusaka (exiles) and to consult President Kaunda, before he returns to South Africa on Monday September 3," Dr. Jordan said.

Another spokesman in the ANC information office said a large group of exiles would be returning to South Africa in mid-September. The same spokesman said it was not anticipated at this stage that Mr. Mandela would be visiting any other countries in Africa during this tour.

Mr. Mandela's secretary at ANC headquarters in Johannesburg confirmed that the ANC leader's tour of the Cape, to meet a broad cross-section of the community, had been postponed.

Originally Mr. Mandela was scheduled to return to South Africa on Friday August 31 after his visit to Norway, where he addressed a conference on the Anatomy of Hate, and his visits to the heads of state in Libya and Algiers.

Lesotho Supports State Joining SADCC, PTA

MB2908203590 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 29 Aug 90

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Major General Metsing Lekhanya, chairman of Lesotho's ruling Military Council, is the second SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] leader within days who has come out in strong support for South Africa to join the ten member-states of the SADCC, and the Preferential Trade Area of southern and eastern African states, PTA.

[Begin recording] [Lekhanya] Now that President de Klerk has made moves to create an atmosphere of negotiation, where he has called everyone to negotiate to come and democratize the country, while he wants all the communities of southern Africa to participate, we think the time is just now that everyone must cooperate and must take him seriously. And the view I found was that the future is for the new generation of the children. The future of the SADCC is in the children, placed in the children, that is having a long focus for the future development which is based on economic cooperation of countries, regional cooperation of countries, national cooperation of countries.

[Unidentified reporter] Was any long-term decision or planning decided on at the SADCC summit meeting?

[Lekhanya] Yes, indeed. There were long-terms looking at, addressing themselves, towards regional cooperation.

like I say. [sentence as heard] There were long-term programs as to what SADCC member countries should do to assist southern Africa to achieve democratic...a democratic system, a democracy process, that would make it a useful member of the region which we anticipate as soon apartheid is abolished, as soon as there is a democratic system in South Africa. She can later gladly join with stability as [word indistinct] and development will just improve.

[Reporter] The [word indistinct] we've had here for sometime is that of potential donors. If we have SADCC on the one hand or maybe PTA on the other side...[changes thought] there is a new move about, perhaps, to establish a southern African economic unity.

[Lekhanya] This was discussed. Also a new concept but indeed it was also addressed quite broadly and we think this has to be given to the secretariat, and into the relevant sectors to examine and see if we cannot have a common market of some kind. We have it in the PTA too. We have it in SADCC too, and we think we must find a way where we can all amalgamate all our efforts and establish that kind of market.

[Reporter] What message have you got for the people of South Africa?

[Lekhanya] The message I have for our brothers here, our neighbors, is that the time is now for them to stop killing each other. The time is now that the leaders or their leaders to indeed call unto them, it is high time we saw them together, talking and (?encouraging) to stop this violence, going to the negotiation table, ironing out their differences, staying together and coming out as a social [word indistinct] that will lead them towards democracy, and I hope I could say all of them should sort of forget the past, look to the future. [end recording]

Commentary on SADCC, Region

MB2908184890 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1150 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Station commentary: "South Africa and SADCC"]

[Text] The economic interdependence with South Africa and the other states of southern Africa is an established fact. Nothing can dispel it. For the past ten years, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, has tried to do so and failed.

The Johannesburg financial newspaper BUSINESS DAY has placed the matter in perspective in the wake of the SADCC in Gaborone last weekend.

The newspaper says that just as South Africa's neighbors have failed in the past 10 years to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa, they will fail again if they try to prevent it taking the lead in the economic life of the subcontinent in the next decade.

The reality, says BUSINESS DAY, is that South Africa is the major economy in the region and even under temporarily ruinous policies, it is likely to remain there. It has more people than its neighbors and a Gross National Product greater than all of them combined.

For all the deficiencies of its education system, it has more and better trained workers. For all the deficiencies of its health system, these workers have a better chance of being and staying healthy.

It has the infrastructure of roads, railways, and harbors; the mineral deposits and the means to extract those minerals at value to them and to market them. It has a sophisticated financial sector, parts of the only prosperous private sector in the region with the sole exception of Botswana.

Regional cooperation, the newspaper says, cannot be stopped but it can be guarded. For SADCC members, this means accepting that their own economies will benefit from selling to South Africa where they undercut local or imported prices and buying from South Africa at lower prices than present imports from further afield.

BUSINESS DAY says the 10-member organization will not be able to include South Africa no matter how acceptable it finds a new South African government without substantial changes to its objectives.

In Gaborone this past weekend, the newspaper says, the 10 seemed less fearful of the future than they have been for some years. If they spent more time planning cooperation and less worrying about domination, they may see real reason to hope.

ILANGA Calls Violent Revolution Failure

MB2908093590 Durban ILANGA in Zulu
23-25 Aug 90 p 5

[From "Comment and Opinion" column: "Take a Bow Simple Folks;" published in English]

[Text] South Africans have in recent weeks had occasion to witness senior ANC [African National Congress] leaders brandishing AK-47 rifles in public and threatening to shoot their way into government if they don't get their way at the negotiating table.

Others, while not actually brandishing the weapon, have said it would be used to "take freedom by force" if necessary.

While this form of talk might cause a rush of blood to the head in some, the average man in the street knows that the gentlemen in question are making a spectacle of themselves.

They know that the South African Government has at no stage been seriously threatened by revolutionary violence and that its ability to hold on to exclusive power, should it so choose, is unlikely to be challenged in the

military field. The predicted and threatened bloody revolution, in short, has failed.

In fact, as a sober and refreshingly lucid new book by John Kane-Berman, points out, the Government has won the revolution and is now in the process of implementing the concessions it made in the historic February 2 address by State President F.W. de Clerk.

But the concessions it has made were in a very real sense forced upon it through the non-violent actions of ordinary South Africans. The changes it has made and its willingness to negotiate were forced on it by a "silent revolution" waged peacefully by ordinary people.

John Kane-Berman is the Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations and his book "South Africa's Silent Revolution" chronicles the contribution made by vast numbers of ordinary South Africans in forcing the apartheid policy to its knees.

Its central thesis is that the ideological break-down in the apartheid corridors of power is not due to the actions of political elites, but that it is the result of the non-violent resistance of countless individuals of all races.

While it has been fashionable for years to argue that only violence and sanctions could dislodge apartheid, John Kane-Berman shows that it was a process of non-violent non-compliance by simple folk, begun in the early 1970s, that has snowballed to hamstring the apartheid government.

"Despite the trauma of the years 1984 to 1989, underlying social and economic forces have been transforming our society willy-nilly in what amounts to a silent revolution," Kane-Berman says.

"What South Africa has been witnessing in the past fifteen years amounts to disobedience on a massive scale," he says.

But, he argues, "this has not been a campaign of calculated defiance of unjust laws like the one that was successfully crushed in the early 1950's. By contrast, the spontaneous grass-roots erosion of apartheid has been almost self-propelled—by people looking for jobs and housing."

Because this process of disobedience had been non-confrontational, the government had been able to take the line of least resistance and to ignore it. In short, the future into which South Africa is now passing has not been created by the Government and its national opponents, but by ordinary people.

Kane-Berman shows that the right wing is not alone in fearing incremental change. While spokesmen for the ANC had said that scrapping of the pass laws was calculated to dampen revolutionary fervour, the SACC's [South African Council of Churches] general secretary, Mr. Frank Chikane had stated that by releasing Nelson Mandela and taking other steps, State President F.W. de Clerk was seeking legitimacy, to divide the struggle and to weaken the sanctions campaign. This, says Chikane, could be "dangerous."

"Other people have dismissed piecemeal change as meaningless," says Kane-Berman. This is ironic: the right recognizes, but does not welcome, the profundity of the transformation taking place, but some people on the left, who might be expected to welcome it, don't recognize it.

In not recognizing that change they deny the achievements of tens of thousands of ordinary black men and women who have non-violently rendered unworkable some of the cruelest laws ever enacted," writes Kane-Berman.

He argues that one of the strangest phenomena of South African politics is the "inability or unwillingness on the part of many people who oppose apartheid to recognise black achievers. Indeed, it sometimes seems as if new ceilings have been placed on black advancement to replace job reservation.

"Blacks who achieve success in business or who are appointed to managerial jobs are frequently labelled as sellouts, collaborators, co-optees, pseudo-whites and so on," writes Kane-Berman.

And Kane-Berman lists an impressive array of statistics to show how black people have been able to achieve major victories on many fronts despite apartheid. These achievements, he says, have wrought changes from the government that are not "cosmetic," as claimed by many, but very profound.

"South Africa's Silent Revolution" is an impressive tribute to the innumerable South Africans who have fought and won private battles against oppression and the apartheid state.

It deserves to be read by these true heroes of the struggle. They will recognise their own efforts in the pages of the book and readily distinguish these from the cheap talk of those who claim victory in their name.

Inkatha's Buthelezi Memo to Transkei's Holomisa

MB2908090490 Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu
23-25 Aug 90 p 5

[From "Comment and Opinion" column: "The Violence Against Inkatha"; published in English]

[Text] Inkatha President and KwaZulu Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Buthelezi, attended a meeting in Pretoria on Tuesday [21 Aug] with Transkei military leader, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Law and Order Minister, Mr. A.J. Vlok.

The meeting, designed to try and end the violence in the Transvaal, was called for by Major-General Holomisa. Dr. Buthelezi had qualms about attending, but decided in the end to travel to Pretoria in the hope that it might help restore peace.

Although agreement was reached on a joint declaration of peace, the whole exercise was plunged into controversy when Major-General Holomisa later published a memorandum in which he blamed the violence on Inkatha and alleged collusion between the police and Inkatha. He also issued a threat to send armed men to the Reef to protect "Transkeians."

He was sternly rebuked by Messrs Botha and Vlok, who accused him of a breach of trust and challenged him to produce the evidence to back up the serious accusation he was making.

The Inkatha President released a memorandum in response to Major-General Holomisa's actions. Reprinted below are excerpts from the document.

1. I do not even know where to buy one hand grenade, let alone supply Inkatha with hand grenades. The people who are caught with hand grenades in their possession and people who throw hand grenades are not Inkatha members.

2. Hand grenades, AK-47's and other assault rifles have been used and have been found in the strife-torn East Rand and in Soweto.

3. Inkatha has never declared an armed struggle. We are on the brunt end of the killing. I attach a list of Inkatha office bearers, and I underline office bearers, who have been killed, simply because they were members of Inkatha.

4. As a South African, I have the God-given right to criticise ANC [African National Congress] politics, tactics and strategies. I have the right to sell alternative politics, tactics and strategies to South Africa. I do not attack ANC because it elects to converse with the masses. For me the masses have voted against them with their feet; the armed struggle did not succeed. What I object to is the ANC covering up of its failure by killing Inkatha members.

5. You can go through the written and verbal rhetoric and you will find that I have never, ever insulted Dr. Mandela, nor have I ever insulted Mr. Oliver Tambo by calling them the likes of "a snake that must be hit on the head" I have never accused them of treachery to the struggle. I have never accused them of being an extension of apartheid. I have never indulged in the kind of killing talk which the ANC has involved themselves in.

6. As a military strategist, Major-General Holomisa, you would understand that if you declare an armed struggle and it failed and you attempt to convert it to a people's war—and even that fails—the next decision in the progression is to employ armed cadres as internal guerrilla forces in hit-and-run tactics.

7. Inkatha has not passed the death penalty on anyone for exercising political options which we in Inkatha do not agree with. Unlike the ANC who thus do. Inkatha has never killed town councillors or anybody else, simply because they regarded involvement as a strategy decision and not as a principle.

8. The ANC has directed its military capability and its killing capability against Inkatha within the strategies of violence.

9. In addition, the ANC, failing to annihilate Inkatha politically and physically, then turned to an attempt to finalise the discrediting of the KwaZulu Government and my leadership as Chief Minister and as Minister of Police, by mounting ever-increasingly virulent anti-KwaZulu attacks. They also did so by finally mobilising the action which they widely publicized and undertook at the beginning of July.

As a military strategist, I am asking you, Major-General, does this sum total of activity which has continued right until the present moment when the ANC's internal leader Mr. Walter Sisulu claims that there can be no talking between Inkatha and the ANC, mean that the ANC regards Inkatha and KwaZulu as full participants who should be at the negotiating table?

Nobody, but nobody, is no more appalled at what is taking place in the Transvaal than I am. [sentence as published] Again I say that I should sit down with Dr. Mandela and talk about violence and at least decide as leaders if there is anything that we can do.

Dr. Mandela has not condemned each and every act of violence as it occurs. He has regretted it and blamed Inkatha. Dr. Mandela has not admitted the ANC's assumption that there is not support in KwaZulu for the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha. It has not been able to demolish KwaZulu. It has not been able to do these things because there is substantial support for me, Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government.

Dr. Mandela has not admitted that the armed struggle has not won and could not win. In fact he makes the preposterous political statements to the effect that the negotiating climate in South Africa is an ANC victory. He clung to the armed struggle formally until last week. He still clings to the punitive isolation of South Africa as necessary. The ANC still attacks Inkatha and KwaZulu, as it has always done in violence.

We have learned in South Africa—as other countries have learned in relation to their strife-torn areas and in relation to violence that spreads for political purpose—that window panes, when they break, break on both sides. There is no easy analysis which will make one party culpable and the other innocent. Unless we all pull together, there will not be the kind of success we need.

In the ANC's current statements about Transvaal violence, they are making the point that Inkatha must be excluded from the peace process. My question to you Major-General Holomisa is:

1. Are you prepared to condemn violence for political purposes, whoever perpetrates it?

2. Are you prepared to be part of a group of black leaders who condemn each and every instance of violence as it occurs without pointing fingers at anybody?

3. Are you prepared to call on Dr. Mandela to declare not only the cessation of the armed struggle, but to admit that his reputation depends on the ANC's ability to work with myself and black leaders to eradicate violence?

We must talk rather frankly. We might be at the golden moment in history now in which the ANC's claim that Inkatha is marginalised must be dropped. The ANC must admit there is an actor called Inkatha.

Zulu, Xhosa Leaders' Conference Opens in Durban

*MB3008131490 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 30 Aug 90*

[Text] A conference of top traditional Zulu and Xhosa leaders and politicians has begun in Durban.

The meeting was convened by President Tutor Ndamasi of Transkei and King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus and is being attended by paramount chiefs, chiefs and cabinet members of Transkei, kwaZulu and Ciskei.

King Goodwill told the delegates that Zulus and Xhosas had never clashed in war and he expressed shock at the violence that had erupted between them in the Transvaal.

Zulu King Comments

*MB3008133090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1224 GMT 30 Aug 90*

[Text] Durban Aug 30 SAPA—The king of the Zulus, King Zwelithini Goodwill, on Thursday [30 Aug] denied the violent clashes between blacks in Natal and more recently on the Reef were due to ethnic differences between Zulus, Pondo and Xhosas.

At a meeting between the king, kwaZulu representatives and paramount chiefs, and chiefs from the Transkei and Ciskei in Durban on Thursday, he claimed the Zulus and Xhosa and Pondo people from the Transkei and Ciskei had "never clashed in any war at any time in our history."

This, he claimed, was "quite contrary" to what "white writers" have written about feuds between those peoples.

"Even my ancestor, King Shaka, went as far as the coast of Umzimvubu River on his imperial excursions to the Cape."

The king said this campaign was aborted when the paramount chief of the Pondo's at the time, Chief Faku, sent a gift of cattle across the river and "not one drop of blood was shed."

King Goodwill said bonds of marriage between the peoples' royal families "bind us together." He said that, above all, "we are bonded together by Isingunu as Nguni brothers and sisters which we all speak whether in the form of Xhosa or Zulu."

He also slated the media for billing the recent violence in the Transvaal as "ethnic violence."

"How can there be a Zulu - Xhosa war when we have never told our subjects to go to war," he asked.

"We have never declared any war between each other, not in the past and not even now. Our people are victims of misguided political ambitions between some of our subjects. They are also victims of propaganda and misinformation."

He criticised the African National Congress [ANC] and its affiliates for vilification campaigns against Inkatha and its president, the chief minister of kwaZulu, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

King Goodwill said members of the ANC had actively prevented ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela from meeting with Dr. Buthelezi.

"Previous to this, I extended an invitation to the internal core leader of the ANC, Mr. Walter Sisulu, and those who were released with him late last year, to come and discuss the violence in this region with me and Dr. Buthelezi in Ulundi.

"Mr. Sisulu then told me that he would not see me in Ulundi which is my capital where I have a home and where one of my queens live. He dictated to me that he could only see me in one of my palaces in the Nongoma District and not in Ulundi.

"In terms of Zulu protocol, such dictation from Mr. Sisulu was unacceptable."

Transkei Considers Reincorporation Referendum

*MB2908124190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1128 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Aug 29 SAPA—The Transkei government has published a draft decree for a referendum, aimed at testing Transkeians' views on the homeland's possible reincorporation into South Africa, said military leader Maj.-Gen. Bantu Holomisa.

"The Transkei will not be an obstacle to the creation of a single, unitary South Africa and slow down the pace of the advent of a democratic social order beneficial to all," he told student civitas members at the University of Port Elizabeth on Wednesday [29 Aug].

He strongly advised the South African Government to give homeland parliaments a deadline "to wind up their business" and devise methods of closing them down, in order to prevent conflict, further bloodshed and delays in the negotiation process.

Gen. Holomisa said the SA Government also had a duty to ensure that all political parties were allowed to campaign in all homeland areas, free of harassment from homeland leaders.

If the SA Government should fail to "bring some leaders of (its) creation under control" and phase out apartheid structures, he said, an interim government would have to be established to ensure that no political party enjoyed advantage over another.

He thanked President F. W. de Klerk for "taking the advice of the Transkei government with regard to violence in South Africa's black areas" causing "the SAP [South African Police] to disarm all sides wielding dangerous weapons."

He invited Mr. De Klerk to consider the remaining recommendations of his working document, saying his trip to Pretoria had had a telling effect, as the government had taken drastic steps to end the violence two days after his visit.

"That blacks and whites today can jointly deliberate strategies for creating a new South Africa is a victory for the struggle waged over decades by opponents of the apartheid creed."

He hoped political discourse across the so-called colour line would intensify and open the eyes of those who still refused to contend with realities. White security and future rested on the principle of "preaching the gospel of govern others as you would like them to govern you," he said.

Dhlomo Ambassadorial Appointment Rumor Dismissed

MB2908122190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1046 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Durban Aug 29 SAPA—Sources close to Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, former Inkatha general secretary, have dismissed as "rubbish" rumours that he could become South Africa's next ambassador to either the United States or Britain.

According to a report in the latest edition of AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, Dr. Dhlomo is being tipped for the post by the South African Government.

Mr. Rae Killen's contract as South Africa's London ambassador expires in April next year and Dr. Piet Koornhof's tour of duty in Washington is expected to end in the next few months, according to diplomatic sources.

"Earlier speculation that Dr. Dhlomo might be offered a government ministerial job is now discounted," the report said.

However, sources dismissed the ambassador report as "rubbish" and said that Dr. Dhlomo saw a vital role for himself within South Africa during the country's difficult transitional stage.

Dr. Dhlomo could not be reached for comment.

'Newsletter' Predicts ANC, SACP Split

MB2908155790 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 29 Aug 90 p 3

[Article, attributed to THE STAR Bureau, "ANC Split with SACP Predicted"]

[Text] London—There is growing agitation within the ANC [African National Congress] for split from the

South African Communist Party [SACP], says the AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL newsletter.

It claims in its latest edition that many people in the ANC "now feel that the conditions which caused the merger of the ANC and the SACP into one body with two heads, from 1961 onwards, are no longer extant."

There was increasing pressure for the two to "revert to their old status as truly separate entities while remaining allies. For these people, the continued existence of a formidable party underground inside the ANC is cause for concern."

The journal says the SACP still has 16 active but undeclared members within the ANC's national executive committee [NEC].

"Together with the nine revealed (members) on July 29, they constitute a weighty majority," says AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL.

"ANC insiders are now looking at the run-up to the ANC's conference on December 16 when it will be decided to what extent the SACP will continue to dominate a new-look ANC."

"Party members who came out of the closet on July 29 were those whose identity was least likely to cause a stir, including the non-blacks in the ANC leadership."

The publication points out that the SACP will probably still have a "healthy representation" in the NEC after the conference, which would allow it to operate on two fronts at once.

The public front would be manned by the powerful party machine revealed on July 29 and a clandestine front operated by the underground communist machinery within the ANC.

"Some of those revealed as party members are deeply unpopular in the ANC, to the point that they will probably lose their leadership positions at the ANC conference."

The newsletter cites the "visceral attack" launched by ANC information chief Pallo Jordan on Joe Slovo and the cult of Stalinism as evidence of the "latent tensions" now coming to the surface in the ANC.

Reserve Bank Governor on Lowering Interest Rates

MB3008114290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0933 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg August 30 SAPA—The SA Reserve Bank has no objection to lower nominal interest rates, provided the rates decline for the right reasons and at least exceed the rate of inflation, says governor of the Reserve Bank Dr. Chris Stals.

Dr. Stals who was addressing a business breakfast of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry on

Thursday [30 Aug], said that if equilibrium between the demand for and supply of loanable funds could be established at lower nominal interest rates, without an excessive increase in the money supply, the bank would have no objection. Because then genuine savings and the real demand for funds, would determine the interest rate level.

As long too as the supply of loanable funds was not supplemented with new money created by the Reserve Bank, nominal interest rates would normally remain above the rate of inflation.

He added that the Reserve Bank would be guided in its monetary policy over the next few months by the underlying changes in the demand for and the supply of funds outside of the money creating machinery, by the changes in the money supply, movements in the interest rates and by changes in foreign exchange market position.

While South Africa now had the opportunity of moving closer to the ideal situation which included zero inflation, positive real interest rates and a balance of payments equilibrium, the bank was not satisfied that enough progress had been made to attain greater financial stability.

A premature relaxation of monetary policy could therefore easily nullify the progress made so far.

"The progress made over the past year justifies our call for the perseverance for some more time in our restrictive monetary and fiscal policies."

The Reserve Bank, however, would not unnecessarily delay the relaxation of monetary policy if it were convinced that the time was ripe for such a step, Dr. Stals said.

Consumer Boycott To Protest Police 'Harassment'

MB3008090090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2212 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 29 SAPA—Residents of Tumahole township near Parys on Wednesday [29 Aug] started a consumer boycott in the town to prevent what residents see as police harassment of township dwellers.

Mr. Ace Magashule, of the Tumahole consumer boycott committee, told SAPA on Wednesday night more than a month had passed since the residents took action to highlight police activities in the township but no response to their grievances had been received.

A group of 14 Tumahole residents spent the night in a sit-in outside the United States Consulate in Johannesburg on July 20 to draw attention to their grievances.

The boycott is against all businesses in Parys, in the northern [Orange] Free State [OFS], and is not based on colour, the committee said, adding it would continue until their demands are met.

Township residents have met members of the Tumahole town council and members of the OFS Provincial

Administration to try and organise a meeting between residents and the police, but this has not yet taken place.

A memorandum was handed to the council on July 21 and so far no reply has been received, according to Mr. Magashule.

The committee has called on the business sector to put pressure on the Parys town council to accede to their demands.

The residents are demanding the resignation of the entire Tumahole town council and the setting up of one non-racial local body for both Parys and the township. They are also demanding the release of all detained pupils to normalise the education crisis in the area.

The committee has approached various embassies and the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, to monitor police activities in the township during the boycott. A monitoring group has been set up to compile a report of police activities during the boycott.

Ennerdale Residents Organizing Stayaway Dispersed

MB3008091990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0836 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 30 SAPA—Police allegedly used teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse a crowd of about 300 Ennerdale residents who had gathered near the local authorities offices at Ennerdale, south of Johannesburg, in an attempt to organise a mass stay-away, a resident told SAPA.

Police confirmed they had dispersed crowds, but could not confirm the use of teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot. The resident, Mr. Kenneth Herman, said residents had staged a sit-in at the local authorities offices since Monday [27 Aug], in protest against high water service charges, incorrect water accounts and summonses for arrear accounts. He said residents had decided to call for a mass stay-way on Thursday. They had gathered near the local authorities offices, but had been dispersed by a large police contingent.

SA police liaison officer Capt. Pieter van Deventer said a large police contingent had begun dispersing crowds near the offices on Thursday morning and this was continuing.

He said groups of protesters were reforming soon after police dispersed them, but he could give no more details of the situation.

A private vehicle was stoned by protesters earlier on Thursday morning, Capt. Van Deventer said.

Mr. Herman alleged police had on Wednesday used dogs and batons to disperse a group of about 150 residents from extension 6 involved in the sit-in at the local authority's offices.

A University of the Witwatersrand student was arrested and released on R [rand] 500 bail, he said.

Police had also arrested two boys aged 13 and 14 years early on Thursday, after they used stones, tyres and drums to block off the main route between the township and Johannesburg, Mr. Herman said. Capt. Van Deventer could not confirm the arrest of the teenagers, but said residents had attempted to block off the road.

He confirmed police had been called in by Ennerdale local authority officials to disperse a crowd of about 150 people on Wednesday. One man was arrested after he tried to slash a back wheel on a police vehicle. He resisted arrest and police had used [as received] teargas to disperse the crowd who started stoning police vehicles, Capt. Van Deventer said.

Authorities Release Robben Island Prisoner

MB3008120590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1050 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Cape Town Aug 30 SAPA—Robben Island prisoner Mr. Herbert Vhoya has been freed—almost two years before he was due to be released.

He said on Wednesday [29 Aug] that political prisoners on the island were eagerly awaiting September 1 when security prisoners are due to be freed in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

"I was told of my release last Monday and left Robben Island with mixed feelings because my comrades are still there. I hope that many of them will be freed on September 1."

Pretoria-born Mr. Vhoya, 23, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in 1987 after being convicted of terrorism. His co-accused Sibiso Masuku is on death row in Pretoria, having been sentenced to death. Mr. Vhoya said he should have been freed on 29 April 1992.

Reportage of Violence From Around the Nation

East Rand

MB2908095990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0924 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 29 SAPA—At least three people were killed in overnight unrest-related incidents on the East Rand, police said on Wednesday [29 Aug] morning.

Police spokesman Capt. Peter van Deventer told SAPA two people were hacked to death in Tembisa and set on fire. Another was also hacked to death at Katlehong.

The bodies were discovered outside hostels.

More than 500 people have died in fighting in the Reef townships in the past three weeks.

Capt. Van Deventer said police also found the body of a man near a hostel in Sebokeng on Tuesday morning.

Natal

MB3008100790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0913 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Durban August 30 SAPA—Another gruesome murder, in which the victim was decapitated, has been reported in Natal.

Police spokesman Lt. Bala Naidoo said on Thursday [30 Aug] that a police patrol operating in the Richmond area had found the body of the woman on a farm called kwaMashu. She had been stabbed several times and her head had been cut off, Lt. Naidoo said.

No arrest had been made and the kwaZulu police are continuing investigations.

On Sunday, a mother and her five-year-old son were decapitated in Maswazini township, between Pietermaritzburg and Bulwer. The victims were Mrs. Virginia Thoko Ndlovu, 45, and her son Sifiso Emmanuel Ndlovu.

Wembezi, near Estcourt, was the scene of an alleged attack by a mob of about 50 people on a special constable on Monday, after the officer had arrested a suspect. The mob allegedly first tried to free the man, then they stoned the police and fired off several shots at them. [sentence as received] A Mr. Kizer Ndlovu, a friend of the special constable, was slightly hurt before reinforcements arrived and dispersed the crowd.

Cape

MB2908093290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0913 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Cape Town Aug 29 SAPA—No major incidents of unrest were reported in the Western province during the past 24 hours, said police.

Incidents of stone-throwing occurred in Vredendal where youths stoned cars, and police used teargas to disperse them.

Placard demonstrations were held in Bellville, the Cape Town harbour, Hanover Park and Montagu, but the demonstrators dispersed peacefully when warned by police to do so.

30 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB3008124590

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Mandela Must Mediate at Home, Not in Gulf Crisis—There are "a lot of questioning voices" about Nelson Mandela "being overseas at this time," observes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 29 August. "As for Mr. Mandela's willingness to help negotiate peace in the Gulf crisis, it is not something we can take seriously." If there is any mediation to be done

by Mandela "it is here, at home, and not in the Gulf. Indeed, Mr. Mandela has unwittingly opened himself to the gibe that he cannot solve our problems, or bring peace to South Africa, so why should he think he can be a mediator in an international dispute of the magnitude of the Gulf crisis?"

THE STAR

Government Not To Move Inflation 'Goalposts'—"While the temptation might be great to join in the chorus pressing Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals to reduce interest rates to alleviate the sufferings of the 'light' recession, one has grudgingly to admit that he is taking the correct route," affirms a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 August. "Consumers and business people are increasingly having to accept that this time around the authorities are not going to move the goalposts: inflation will have to be curbed before there can be any consideration of a drop in interest rates."

'Open' City Resolution 'Symbolic'—A second editorial on the same page welcomes the Johannesburg city council's vote in favor of an "open" city, but says the gesture is "largely symbolic." The Group Areas Act, "groggy on its feet, still exists. No one is quite sure what the Government will put in its place when the Act is abolished next year, as promised. In the meantime, it is quite possible that Pretoria will block implementation of the council resolution."

THE DAILY MAIL

NP Position on Open City 'Ridiculous'—"The Johannesburg City Council has 'jumped the gun' and voted to open the entire city to all races," remarks Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL in English on 30 August in a page 8 editorial. "The move has revealed the current National Party [NP] position at the moment as ridiculous. There is support in the party for an open city, and the government is negotiating on the basis that it believes in universal, non-racial franchise at a national level—but it still has not got rid of the Group Areas Act and all the other legislation that prevents Johannesburg becoming an open city."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Must Convince 'Waverers' in NP—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 August in a page 8 editorial says President de Klerk has to "convince waverers in his own party that their security lies not in clinging to power but in a negotiated transfer to others." "He cannot negotiate with the ANC [African National Congress] or anyone else, unless he has a proven constituency behind him. It was not only the ANC and the SA Communist Party who were surprised when they were legalised and invited to participate in negotiations on a new constitution. President de Klerk pulled the rug from under the feet of NP members who believed for 40 years that they were voting for a party pledged to maintaining white rule. Subsequent accusations that the NP is now led by sellouts have undermined its power base and helped the drift to the right."

CAPE TIMES

'Suspicions' About Education 'Game-Plan'—"Suspicions are growing about the government's game-plan regarding the opening of white schools," notes a page 4 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 28 August. Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase announced "four months ago that a new dispensation would be available when schools open next year. But the minister continues to delay spelling out the basis on which white government schools could be integrated." "The foot-dragging on the issue has reached the point where the Democratic Party is now openly accusing Mr. Clase of trying to sabotage the prospects of a widespread and successful opening of schools in the new year."

Reportage on Mandela Visit to Algeria, Libya WA28081835

For reportage on the visit by African National Congress Deputy President Nelson Mandela to Algeria and Libya, including reports on his talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and Colonel al-Qadhafi, please see the Algeria and Libya sections of the 30 August Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Angola**Dos Santos Notes Foreign Debt, Need for Reform**
*MB3008123890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 30 Aug 90*

[Text] Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced in Luanda on 29 August that Angola's medium- and long-term foreign debt had reached \$5.2 billion on 30 June.

Speaking at the opening of the People's Assembly's Eighth Ordinary Session, the Angolan head of state said this repayment of that debt costs about \$90 million every year.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted that, despite the fact that neither the amount of the debt nor its interest are very high by comparison with the debts of other nations, the problem resides in the fact that the Angolan government undertook to repay it within a shorter term.

The Angolan head of state also said the country must pay \$550 million by the end of the year to honor a short-term debt arising from commercial loans to import consumer goods and raw materials.

The deputies attending the People's Assembly session yesterday also heard a report on the Angolan government's plan of action.

Alberto de Sousa reports:

[Begin de Sousa recording] The Angolan government's plan of action provides for a set of structural stabilization and correction measures within the framework of the measures defined by the Structural Readjustment Program [PAE].

The time plan for the measures and their effects [words indistinct] short- to medium-term stabilization and medium- to long-term structural readjustment itself. In the face of that, it is important to take certain pertinent measures. We must courageously face the fact that our economy's current distortions and imbalances have been directly or indirectly caused by the war, inappropriate economic management and, above all, poor management of the monetary and financial system, which was a real obstacle to production.

We must not hesitate to recognize the fact that where the salary [words indistinct] lose its functions and significance, there can never be productive work. Instead, a squandering and corrupt mentality will inevitably set in.

Taking (?as example) the data from many reports on the country's economic situation, we can normally see that [words indistinct] are reasonably well identified. Their only fault resides in the fact that they do not rigorously assess the causes for those problems. This necessarily affects the implementation of whatever solutions may be suggested.

We must draw up a set of guidelines for the following areas: money and credit; public finance; and, the balance of payment.

In the area of money and credit, we must drastically reduce the budget deficit and its cover through bank credit. We must also take measures to reduce the monetary supply and adjust it to more correct levels. This measure is a precondition for PAE's success.

Turning to the area of public finance, the document stresses the need for reducing the budget deficit even under present circumstances, noting this goal must be achieved at all costs. The government must take other measures to increase revenue, including a vehicle importation tax; tax on imported alcoholic beverages; higher vehicle circulation tax [word indistinct] transportation of people and goods, among other things.

Within an institutional framework, there is the need to define and implement immediate measures to readjust the state's entrepreneurial sector, notably with regard to small enterprises. The (?beneficiaries) must be private national economic agents.

The new price regime that was recently approved must be implemented. The new economic management model must be defined in practical terms. The role that [words indistinct] must play in the system as well as the function and structure of the national plan must be defined.

To that end, state discipline must be strengthened. Each organ must act strictly within the limits of its competence and duties. The morale and clarity of public administration must be promoted. To that end, it is necessary to form a multidisciplinary team—including sociologists, psychiatrists, jurists, criminal investigators, and economic advisers—to analyze the phenomenon of crime in general as well as indiscipline, attempts against the authorities, and corruption. [end recording]

That team must investigate those problems and propose a program of action that will amount to a real crusade against indiscipline and corruption.

President on 'Desire to Move' To Democracy

*MB2908201890 Luanda ANGOP in French 1952 GMT
29 Aug 90*

[Text] Luanda, 29 Aug (ANGOP)—In Luanda today, Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos reiterated his desire to move toward a multiparty system. The Angolan head of state, who said that when he opened the People's Assembly's eighth ordinary session, added that our desire is to arrive at peace, a normal economy, and a democracy based on a multiparty system.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said this implied fundamental (?change), not just some alteration in the usual speech. He noted that above all what this entailed was a change in mentality and a natural acceptance of differences and lawful competition within a context of rational tolerance and respect for public order.

The Angolan head of state said the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party

remains coherent with its spirit of vanguard and must function as the basis for change.

The Angolan president said that, prior to the establishment of a multiparty system in the country, there must be a period of transition during which certain specific tasks must be carried out, notably revising and approving the Constitution, adopting a law on political parties, and a new electoral law. The Angolan president said [words indistinct] must have unequivocal national consensus and, to arrive at that, our intention is to study the creation of a consultative organ consisting of representative Angolan figures who will be in charge of preparing and discussing various projects [words indistinct].

Luanda Reports Talks With UNITA Continue

MB2908194190 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1910 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] The issue of the cease-fire may be at the root of [words indistinct] in Lisbon between Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] representatives.

Alves Antonio reports:

[Begin Antonio recording] According to observers, the movement of Jonas Savimbi is waiting for the U.S. Congress to define U.S. aid in September.

Outside of the talks, meetings have lasted well into the nights. However, mornings have come and gone without decisive steps forward to end hostilities in Angolan territory.

The next hours and minutes will be both important and decisive. This third round of peace talks has been surrounded by unusual secrecy. Everything is still open between the two sides. All we know at the moment is that a press conference will be held at Sao Bento Palace in Lisbon tomorrow. It is hoped some details on the Angolan peace process will be made public then. [end recording]

Paper Says Multipartyism Frightens Rebels

MB2908200590 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] The AFRICA newspaper published in Lisbon said in today's edition that peace and multiple parties frighten UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], adding it will be at a disadvantage when it turns up without weapons and within a multiparty political system.

AFRICA newspaper notes that, by demanding prior recognition and extending the current stalemate at the talks, UNITA risks being overtaken by developments. The newspaper also notes the Angolan rebels' apparent concern with the possibilities for national peace that have been created, all the while trying to preserve U.S. support and making every effort to establish links with the more radical sections of the South African right wing. Those links have lately included facilities in air transportation from Zaire.

UNITA Commentary on Savimbi Visit to Chad

MB3008101490 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Report by correspondents Malungo Pedro and Carlos Veiga]

[Text] Within the framework of efforts for peace and democracy in Angola, a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] team led by Comrade President Jonas Malheiro Savimbi arrived in Ndjamen, the Chadian capital, on 27 August.

Our president and his team were warmly welcomed at Ndjamen Airport by important figures in the Chadian Presidency and Government.

Of the various working sessions and meetings the UNITA delegation held, we note the meeting with Chadian External Relations Minister Acheik ibn-Oumar, who was accompanied by (Mbouari), secretary of state for external relations, and (Frou ibn-Chel), director general of the External Relations Ministry, among other officials. The meeting was held in a fraternal atmosphere of understanding for UNITA's liberating struggle.

UNITA President Dr. Jonas Savimbi was accompanied by Vice President Engineer Jeremias Chitunda, the foreign affairs secretary, and General Tony da Costa Fernandes.

In the afternoon, eminent figures in the ruling National Union for Independence and Revolution, UNIR Party hosted a luncheon in honor of the UNITA delegation. Among the UNIR officials were Gouara Lassou, permanent secretary in the UNIR executive bureau and minister of agriculture; Mr. (Mbouari), secretary of state for external relations; and Mr. (Barma), external relations adviser to the Chadian head of state.

The highest point of the visit was the audience granted by His Excellency President Hissein Habre to our president on 28 August. The meeting lasted one hour and our president was received with military honors at the entrance to the presidential palace. The audience was marked by an atmosphere of solidarity between the two freedom fighters. They reviewed the situation in each country, the international situation, efforts to achieve peace and democracy in Angola, and the important role African countries can play in that process.

Comrade President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi held various meetings with local and international newsmen, culminating in a brilliant and most important interview with the Chadian Radio and Television, during which our president described the situation in Angola, placing emphasis on the ongoing negotiated process. He noted the Angolan people want a rapid cease-fire agreement so free elections can be held in 1991.

Yet another triumphant diplomatic feat is to be recorded in our country's history. It shows that Comrade President Dr.

Jonas Savimbi uses all his political and intellectual capabilities and does not spare any efforts in the search for peace, freedom, and dignity for the Angolan people.

Long live Africa! Long live Angola! Long live UNITA! Long live peace! Long live multiparty democracy!

Namibians Fleeing into UNITA Territory

MB2908193590 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1911 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Jamba, Wed August 29.....[dateline as received]—Dozens of Namibian villagers are fleeing their homes in northern Namibia in order to seek sanctuary in the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-liberated areas to escape from alleged stepped-up repression by Namibian security forces.

According to the refugees, Namibian security forces in northern Namibia have been arresting and intimidating civilians in the area who they accuse of being anti-SWAPO. [South-West Africa People's Organization]

The growing number of civilians fleeing into UNITA bases include the elderly, women and children.

Mauritius

* SBI Becomes Operational as Offshore Unit

90AF0433A Port Louis *L'EXPRESS* in French
7 Jul 90 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed Article: "Financial Institutions—SB International Ltd. Launches /Offshore Operations/"; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] The first "offshore" Mauritian bank, the SB *International Ltd.*, started its operations yesterday. The majority of the shares of this fourth "offshore unit" in Mauritius is in fact held by two Mauritian institutions, the *State Commercial Bank* (SCB) with 49 percent of the shares, and the *State Investment Corporation* (SIC) with 2 percent of the shares. The remainder of the capital is in the hands of the *State Bank of India*.

First

The SB *International Ltd.* is also the first "joint venture" between two state banks, the SCB and the SBI, in the sector of Mauritian "offshore banking." In addition to its participation in the capital, the SBI will provide its Mauritian partners with the benefit of its vast experience in the area of "offshore banking."

Further, the minister of finance, Mr. Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo stated that: "We would like that there is a transfer of know-how in the modern techniques of multinational banking to our citizens in the profession." At its current stage of development, the Island of Mauritius cannot do without foreign expertise. Contradicting some people, he affirmed: "I don't want to ban foreign consultancy in this country. It would be sheer pretension on our part."

The Board of Directors of SB *International Ltd.* includes Mauritians and three Indian nationals: the director, Mr. Madhukar, the credit manager, Mr. Seshu, and the official responsible for financial markets and exchange markets. These three Indian nationals have previously worked in London, Paris, New York, and Tokyo, among other places. It is estimated that the training of the Mauritians who will assist them in the management of SB *International Ltd.* will take four to five years.

No Narcotics Dollars

Mr. Lutchmeenaraidoo recalled that the "offshore" center in Mauritius must be of high quality. "Only banks of international repute having already established a good record of professional conduct are eligible for an offshore banking licence in our centre. We do not want the Island of Mauritius to become a destination for drug money," he said.

"We are fully aware of the worldwide problems of money laundering and that only the elites in multinational banking with an ethical standard of operations are welcome in Mauritius," he added.

Number One

The *State Bank of India* is the number-one banking institution in India. It has a network of more than 11,000 branches in India and is represented in some 28 countries through 43 agencies. The SBI launched itself in "offshore banking" nearly 20 years ago. It manages offshore operations in such important financial centers as New York, London, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo, among others.

The SCB is the second-largest bank on Mauritius. Its director, Mr. T.K. Reddy, will preside over the board of directors of SB *International Ltd.* The director of the SBI, Mr. Goiporia, came to Mauritius on the occasion of the launching of this joint venture of SCB/SBI.

* Future Markets Sought in Scandinavia

90AF0433C Port Louis *L'EXPRESS* in French
10 Jul 90 p 1

[Unattributed Article: "Mr C. Seebah To Explore Scandinavian Market"]

[Text] Toward mid-August, Mr. Chandrakumar Seebah, manager of the Mauritius Export Development and Investment Authority (MEDIA), will go to Sweden, Norway, and Finland and study that market as a possible one for local products.

He will have the help of two consulting agencies at his disposal, specifically Fintrac International [preceding two words in English], whose director visited Mauritius recently, and Nord Consult.

A whole list of products has been drawn up for this effort. The list includes, among other things, shirts, pants, boat models, sweaters, travel bags, toys, as well as andeanums and anthuriums.

A mission of producers eager to promote their products on this new market will be organized on the basis of the results of this first approach to the Scandinavian market.

Mozambique

Reportage of Namibian Hage Geingob's Visit

Meets With Chissano

*MB3008093590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] President Joaquim Alberto Chissano granted an audience to visiting Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob in Maputo this afternoon. The Namibian prime minister delivered a message from Namibian President Sam Nujoma inviting the Mozambican head of state to visit Namibia.

The audience was also attended by Prime Minister Mario Fernandes da Graca Machungo, Mineral Resources Minister John Kachamila, and the officials in the Namibian prime minister's delegation.

Mozambican Deputy Foreign Minister Salome Moiane and Netumbo Ndaitwah, her Namibian counterpart, discussed bilateral diplomatic cooperation issues today. During their meeting, the two officials exchanged views on diplomatic organization and on the internal situation of each of their countries, southern Africa, and the world.

Namibian Deputy Foreign Minister Netumbo Ndaitwah is part of the prime minister's team currently visiting Mozambique at the invitation of Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo.

Addresses News Conference

*MB3008110290 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 30 Aug 90*

[Text] In a news conference in Maputo today, Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob said he was happy he had the opportunity to exchange experiences with Mozambican officials.

Machado da Graca reports:

[Da Graca] Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob praised the Mozambican Government on its decision to begin negotiating with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. He noted the adoption of a multiparty system begins a new stage in the life of Mozambique.

Reviewing possible bilateral cooperation, the Namibian prime minister identified the transportation, communications, and fishing sectors as those with the best potential for immediate cooperation. He noted the possibility that LAM [Mozambique Airlines] may begin flights to Namibia. Those flights may be direct or with stopovers in any country other than South Africa.

Replying to a question, the Namibian official said his country has nothing to teach Mozambique, even with

regard to multiparty elections. He said, though, that in his meetings with Mozambican officials he had mentioned the difficulties SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] had faced during Namibia's elections and the manner in which it had dealt with those hurdles.

Hage Geingob said the main thing in a multiparty state is that there must be tolerance and respect for other people's ideas.

On the possibility that Namibian territory may be used to channel food aid to famine-stricken areas under UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] control in Angola, Geingob said that would only happen if the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] asked. He noted the MPLA has not done so yet.

Turning to the Walvis Bay issue, Namibian Prime Minister Geingob said his government and South Africa are willing to enter negotiations soon, adding however that his government's stand on the issue remains the same as ever.

Asked about THE NAMIBIAN newspaper's recent reports on alleged preparations for a recent coup d'etat in Namibia,—that newspaper's installations were subsequently attacked—the Namibian prime minister said a coup d'etat is not likely because people have other legal means to change the government.

He noted, however, that there is a small band of malcontents, adding incidental measures are being taken. He said, though, that the governments that normally support that type of coup appear to be happy with the situation in Namibia.

Cooperation Accord Signed

*MB3008111090 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 30 Aug 90*

[Text] In Maputo today, Mozambique and Namibia signed a general cooperation accord on communications, including improved telecommunications, and direct air links between the two countries, among other things.

Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob told a news conference in Maputo today that the various involved ministries in the two countries would implement sectorial cooperation. The Namibian official winds up his official visit to Mozambique today.

Bank Official Notes Need for Foreign Investment

*MB3008094290 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 30 Aug 90*

[Text] The deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique has said that our country will only resolve the balance of payments problem and increase the volume of exports, as well as reduce its deficit in terms of debt servicing with [word indistinct] efforts to secure direct foreign investment.

The Bank of Mozambique official said foreign investment may take the shape of joint ventures [two preceding words in English] or any other association. He

was speaking at a seminar on the subject of investment and industrial cooperation in Mozambique.

The deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique also disclosed that our imports are eight times our exports and the service of our debt amounts to approximately twice the amount of our export earnings.

Workers Assaulted by 'Neo-Nazi' Youths in GDR

MB2908133490 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] A total of 14 Mozambican workers residing in different GDR cities have been wounded in physical assaults by neo-Nazi groups from Saturday [25 Aug] until yesterday. Five different cases of assaults against Mozambican workers were registered during this period.

According to the Mozambican Foreign Ministry, last Saturday, a group of German youths assaulted the bride and guests at a wedding between a Mozambican and a German woman in Potsdam Province. The wedding only took place with police assistance.

On Saturday evening, neo-Nazis pelted the home of Mozambican workers belonging to the (IFA?) Company with bottles and stones in (Trebbin) City, breaking windows and destroying goods.

The Foreign Ministry reports that following these incidents, a group of Mozambican migrant workers returned to the country yesterday.

Namibia

Minister Hanekom Notes Downward Swing in Economy

MB3008102390 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] The Namibian minister of agriculture, water, fisheries and rural development, Mr. Gerhardt Hanekom, says there has been a downward swing in the Namibian economy because of the withdrawal of the South African Defense Force [SADF].

Speaking in Windhoek he said that the Namibian economy had been stimulated artificially in the past 23 years by the presence of the SADF. Mr. Hanekom said that the total turnover of the formal business sector in northern Namibia had shown an average decline of about 34 percent a month since the SADF and the United Nations transitional assistance group had withdrawn from Namibia.

He said Namibia had to depend on its own resources and that for the economy to prosper the problem of unemployment had to be considered.

Rights Group on Ex-Security Chief's Appointment

MB2908210390 Johannesburg International Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Aug 90

[From the "Africa South" program presented by Correspondent Jenien Koetser]

[Text] The Namibian Defense Force has denied rumors that SWAPO's [South-West Africa People's Organization] former security chief who was allegedly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of SWAPO detainees in Angola (?now) be appointed to a top position in the Defense Force. [sentence as heard]

The Namibian National Society for Human Rights, however, does not agree. The society's president, Mr. Phil ya Nangoloh.

[Begin recording] [Nangoloh] We know. We have information that the butcher of Lubango, is Mr. Solomon Jesus Auala as he calls himself. He is now in the national intelligence.

He is known to be ruthless, effective in dealing with opposition and of course his record in Angola at Lubango has shown that he was the chief of SWAPO Security and mind you that the SWAPO Security has murdered a great number of SWAPO detainees in Angola.

They have incarcerated a lot people and we believe that at least 530 people are still missing despite that the UN Resolution 435 has provided that they should come back to Namibia before the elections.

They are still missing and this is the work of the butcher of Lubango. He is a dreaded man. I can properly compare him with people who were under Adolf Hitler in Germany who have been responsible for killing quite a number of people. This issue is contentious, of course, the government officials would not like to admit that in public.

We have heard rumors that the Ministry of Defense, they oppose that. They are trying to block his appointment to the army and also, you know, that government here is known to be propagating the so-called policy of national reconciliation and [words indistinct] that, then at the latest hour they apparently decided not to go ahead with the appointment. At least temporarily.

[Koetser] What are the chances on the long-term of his being appointed?

[Nangoloh] Considering the state of paranoia that is reigning in Namibia, I do think that in the long run the appointment will go ahead. Mind you as well that there are rumors of widespread (?divisions) within SWAPO about the appointment. There are some members of the cabinet who have apparently threatened to resign if the appointment by the president of the butcher of Lubango went ahead. I do believe that they are counting on a conference next year—early next year—or may be late this year for donors—private donors—to the Government of Namibia. They know that it would be costly if

they appoint (?him) and they have already said we are committed to human rights, to the respect of human rights in the country then it may well affect them receiving the money that they hoped to get at the next conference of donors there.

[Koetser] What steps are you going to take to try and prevent this appointment?

[Nangoloh] We will definitely, we will leave no stone unturned. We will take all nonviolent means including legal action to try to stop this appointment.

We have quite a lot of influential honorary members in the British, European, American, and Danish and French parliaments where will send the messages that the Government of Namibia has now appointed the butcher of Lubango to the high office of the Defense Force and then they will in turn inform their governments so that steps can be taken, so far as even to withhold foreign aid to the government of Namibia. [end recording]

Zambia

Masheke Urges People Vote For One-Party Rule

MB2908190590 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] In Solwezi, Prime Minister Comrade Malimba Masheke today called for unity and love for one another in order to continue with peace and development in the nation.

He said (?the enemies) campaigning through multiparty advocates were working day and night to ensure that peace was destroyed. Comrade Masheke said this when he addressed a public meeting at Kakomba Primary School near Solwezi.

He appealed to people at the meeting, which included [words indistinct] to vote for the retention of the one-party rule in Zambia.

Official Calls Multiparty Backers to Talks

MB2908191290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Multiparty advocates have been challenged to a roundtable meeting with party leaders to discuss and solve as a family the problems Zambia is facing, instead of [words indistinct] enjoying peace and stability. Special Adviser to the Prime Minister (Dennis Mawayo), addressing a rally at Kaunda School, at Katete, told a large crowd that UNIP [United National Independence Party], as a single party, has achieved a lot which no other party could have done.

In Lusaka, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Rural Development Subcommittee Reuben Kamanga urged the people in the district to maintain national unity and peace for any development to succeed. He said development would be assured if peace and unity were maintained in the nation.

Addressing two separate meetings at (Ntamumbila) and (Mwaykweka) primary schools today, Comrade Kamanga also said no programs could succeed with the participation of the local people.

Party Chief Concludes 10-Day Tour of Copperbelt

MB2908190290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] The secretary general of the party, Grey Zulu, today wound up his 10-day tour of the Copperbelt to spearhead the campaign for the retention of the one-party system of government.

The party chief, who started his tour with meetings in Ndola last week, left Ndola for Lusaka this afternoon. The tour, which took him to all major Copperbelt towns and some areas in Ndola Rural, has been characterized by slogan chanting party militants trying to stem down the excitement that has been stirred on the Copperbelt by multiparty advocates.

Comrade Zulu, who (?even) addressed the Kitwe Press Club during his tour, indicated optimism that the party would prevail during the referendum next year. However, he said, if people decided that the country goes multiparty, UNIP [United National Independence Party] will emerge as the strongest party.

Party Reportedly Considering Reducing Corn Prices

MB2908192290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] A member of the Central Committee declared in Kitwe today that the party and its government were seriously considering reducing the prices of mealie meal to counter [word indistinct] propaganda that Zambians were starving.

Former Mineworkers Union of Zambia chairman and now member of the Central Committee, Timothy Walamba, said this at two separate meetings he addressed at (Kanfinsa) mobile unit and (Kafue) primary school in Kitwe today.

Comrade Walamba said multiparty advocates went around telling people that once voted into power they would bring down the prices of mealie meal and other essential commodities to alleviate the suffering of Zambians. He said the party and its government would not allow too many cocks to crow because it would bring about chaos in the nation.

The Gambia

Johnson's Envoys Arrive; Team To Travel

AB3008093290 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 30 Aug 90

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Fergus Nicoll]

[Excerpt] In Banjul [The Gambia], the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]-sponsored peace negotiations have taken a turn for the more convincing. At last, one of the warring factions has showed up. Nine representatives of Prince Johnson's rebel wing, now styled the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, arrived yesterday, apparently still armed, in the Gambian capital. The leader of the delegation, Noah Bordola, said they had definitely come to talk peace. I asked our correspondent, Peter Da Costa, in Banjul if this arrival was enough:

[Begin recording] [Da Costa] Well, this gives the idea of talks a certain degree of legitimacy, but there is still no news from Charles Taylor's wing, which has been lamented by a lot of the delegates at the meeting. They say that it is essential for Charles Taylor to be there.

[Nicoll] Now, Prince Johnson has sent this delegation quite late in the day. Has he come out with any new proposals that could give the ECOWAS meeting food for thought?

[Da Costa] Well, they suggested that a national defense force be set up in Liberia, made up of men from the 13 counties of Liberia—500 men from each county—to work alongside ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Their main concern is if ECOMOG stayed in Liberia too long, it would be looked at as an occupation force. And they also said that they would like to see Prince Johnson himself head the national defense force.

[Nicoll] Now, ECOWAS has presumably had a bit of a dent in their morale from especially Burkina Faso which seems to have really put a spanner in their works. And indeed, it has been alleged to be supplying Charles Taylor's rebels. What are ECOWAS doing about this? What have they planned to do?

[Da Costa] Well, later today, a delegation at ministerial level of the standing mediation committee will leave for Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Cote d'Ivoire as a kind of fence-mending exercise. I do not think this trip will actually mend the rift that seems to have developed. I mean Burkina Faso is fairly strong in its support of Charles Taylor. But speaking to Dr. Bundu, the executive secretary, who will be on the trip, he told me that they would particularly request Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire to use all the influence that they have to persuade Charles Taylor to re. ch a cease-fire and seek a negotiated settlement. [end recording]

In Monrovia, meanwhile, things have been relatively quiet, with only sporadic firing reported. The GHANA NEWS AGENCY [GNA], which has a correspondent with the five-nation ECOMOG force, has been reporting on progress in the capital, and has been carrying details of an ECOMOG statement that says the force was steadily finding its feet and that it had received a tumultuous welcome from Monrovian citizens. It has also said that about 200 Ghanaians were trapped in their embassy and had been without food supplies for a month. Apparently, many are collapsing from hunger every day.

The peacekeeping force has also called on international bodies to provide food and relief for suffering civilians. According to sources, much of the ongoing fighting is centered on the small Spriggs Payne Airfield, with the Nigerian contingents attempting to gain control. [passage omitted]

Ghana

ECOMOG Seen As Nucleus of 'High Command'

AB2808212990 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 28 Aug 90

[George Grant Yankson commentary]

[Text] The debate on the need for an African high command is a beating ground, so to say. It started over a quarter of a century ago when the late president of Ghana, Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, first raised it. Since then, the issue has been raised at several continental fora by African leaders who see the formation of the command as a fire brigade, ready for action at a minute's notice. To such leaders, the credibility of the command lies in the sudden emergence of power politics and the formation of regional military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It is rather unfortunate that some African leaders since do not take the African High Command issue seriously and allowed their personal sentiments and political and economic dependence on certain powers to kill such initiative.

It is important that the issue is looked at again against the background of the situation in Liberia and foreign interventions elsewhere on the continent. It is therefore reassuring that the OAU secretary general, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, has reopened the debate on the African High Command. Speaking to newsmen in Harare, Mr. Salim said an African defense force is becoming increasingly inevitable, judging by the current events in Liberia and the recent coup in the Comoros by a group of mercenaries. He said Liberia is in a state of anarchy and it is necessary to return it to normalcy as soon as possible since the situation could lead to regional insecurity if it is not contained. The OAU secretary general hoped the Liberian experience and that of the Comoros would make Africans realize the necessity of a high command and military cooperation.

In Ghana, the leader of the revolution, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, an ardent supporter of the high command idea, continues to hammer on the point. Addressing a meeting of the National House of Chiefs in Kumasi, he said those who remain in their own little area is of no concern to others, will be affected. Chairman Rawlings made it clear that Ghana's role in the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force in Liberia will cost the country, and even though some financial assistance may come, there is no time to wait for assurances.

Whatever the cost to individual African countries, it is necessary that African leaders give a second thought to the question of a continental military organization to deal effectively and swiftly with threats to life and property and unnecessary civil wars currently taking place on the continent. The carnage and slaughter in Liberia—which prompted the United States, a non-African country, to land Marines there to evacuate her nationals and others—could have been avoided if there was a well-drilled military group to deal promptly with the situation.

ECOWAS leaders have taken the bold initiative to form ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to handle the volatile situation in Liberia, which could have invited foreign intervention. Although this is an ad hoc body to deal with a particular problem, a start has been made somehow toward the formation of a subcontinental military group. ECOMOG could be the nucleus of an African high command. The question, however, is: Will some African leaders surrender their seeming loyalties to some powers and part of their sovereignty in the overall interest of the continent? The Liberian situation and those elsewhere should bring African leaders together to form the high command. It is expected that when ECOMOG makes its impact in Liberia, African countries will finally come to see the necessity of a continental military organization.

Nigeria's Role in the Liberian Mission Noted
*AB2808095490 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[From the press review]

[Text] The GHANAIAN TIMES expresses concern about reports of Liberian citizens based in the United States who are accusing Nigeria of involving herself in the civil war in Liberia. The reports say that some of the Liberians have gone further to single out Nigeria, a member of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Cease-fire Monitoring Group], as the only nation intervening in the crisis.

The TIMES points out that the birth of the ECOWAS peacekeeping force, ECOMOG, was the outcome of a meeting of heads of state of ECOWAS nations in Banjul, Gambia, this month. The setting up of the peacekeeping force became necessary because of the senseless slaughter of

Liberian citizens by Liberians. Apart from that, citizens of other countries were also victims to the carnage, creating an ugly refugee situation in neighboring states. The paper feels that the Liberians in the U.S. who are accusing Nigeria of interference in the Liberian crisis really need to come closer to Liberia to appreciate the intensity of the eight-month war and the urgency for the ECOMOG.

The TIMES makes it clear that Nigeria is only a member of the ECOMOG. She did not go to Liberia on her own accord. The ECOMOG was established in conformity to the ECOWAS Charter to which Liberia is a signatory. It is, therefore, unfair and unpatriotic for anyone priding himself as an African to demonstrate such callousness not only for the destruction of human lives and property but also for the future of West Africa. The least the unpatriotic Africans abroad can do is to show a little bit concern for and not malign a nation which, to all intents and purposes, has been after the restoration of peace in Liberia.

'Pressure' to Abandon Existing Political Systems
*AB3008073890 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Aug 90*

[George Yankah Commentary]

[Text] Since the reforms in Eastern Europe began, some Western countries have increased pressure on some African countries to abandon existing political structures in favor of Western models to qualify for economic assistance to revitalize their ailing economies. The continent is at present saddled with a bill of almost \$260 billion, and as world commodity prices for major African exports still depress and international funds dwindle, the debt could continue to rise. This is against the background of IMF report that the seven major industrialized countries gain over \$100 billion annually from indecent prices paid for primary commodities from the developing countries. At the moment some African countries spend between 40 and 50 percent of their national budget on servicing external debts, and this is likely to go up as the crisis in the Gulf continues to defy international solution.

The causes of Africa's debt crisis are more economic than political. Africa knows this, but the Western world knows it even better as they have advanced systems of collecting, storing, and analyzing data which Africa does not have. It sounds rather awkward for those who know the root cause of Africa's debt crisis to prescribe solutions likely to plunge Africa into deeper crisis. This strange behavior of the West is all the more grievous because one of the darkest pages of their history was their participation in the infamous African slave trade in the 18th century. The rape of Africa in both human and material resources was conducted substantially for the benefit of the Western powers to facilitate their growth and enhance their commerce.

The best way to help Africa out of the situation should not be a matter of forcing her to adopt Western democratic principles. Rather, the West should put into action the principle of solidarity, which could enable Africa to benefit from billions of dollars in reserves sitting idle in Western banks. They should also consider repudiating some debts and rescheduling others or they [could] pay decent prices for primary commodities. In their affluent societies today, the West could surely do better than hold Africa to ransom over democracy. With the call for political pluralism on the continent, the West is seeking a further breakup of African states so as to weaken any move to strengthen regional economic cooperation as a safeguard to the expected challenges from the new Europe yet to emerge.

Furthermore, political pluralism could reawaken religious and ethnic sentiments to increase the woes of the continent, and in such a situation, the continent would have been thrown into a perpetual state of misery and deprivation to the advantage of the industrialized nations, which would continue to regard Africans as hewers of wood and drawers of water. It is true that Africa needs democracy, but it should be the type of democracy born and bred on the traditions and situations of Africans.

MFJ Urges Repeal of Repressive Laws; Rally

AB2908113490 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 28 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ghana's Movement for Freedom and Justice, the MFJ, held its first public symposium yesterday in Accra. The MFJ was launched on August the first, emphasizing that it is not a political party, but a movement of public-spirited Ghanaians who have decided to join in the debate on Ghana's future. And the theme of yesterday's symposium was: Ghana's Political Future, Which Way? Ben Ephson was there and faxed us this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] About 600 people attended the meeting which was held at the YWCA [Young Women's Christian Association] hall in Accra. The meeting was chaired by one of the country's most experienced politicians, Alhaji Imoru Ayarna. The first speaker, Mr. Akoto-Ampaw, said the MFJ was formed not only to campaign for the formation of political parties, but to demand fundamental human rights. He called on the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Government to repeal all repressive laws. The MFJ chairman, Prof. Adu Boahen, said organizing the symposium as an open event was in keeping with the movement's stand of operating above board so that the people could judge for themselves. He said the MFJ was advocating what he termed tap root democracy, based on the multiparty political system which guaranteed freedom of association, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and of worship. His movement, he said, believed in the use of the ballot box at all stages in the establishment of the future political system.

Prof. Adu Boahen rejected the argument that multiparty democracy had failed either in Ghana or in the rest of Africa. Many African countries, he said, had simply not been given the chance to practice multiparty parliamentary democracy. Adu Boahen had a word of praise for the PNDC Government. He said it was to its credit that the PNDC had allowed the symposium to take place without any disturbance. [end recording]

Ivory Coast

Ambassador Denies Liberian Rebels Execute 11

AB2908213290 Abidjan Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Foreign press reports a few days ago spoke of the execution of 11 Ivorians in Liberia by the rebel forces. The Ivorian ambassador to Liberia, who returned home on 10 August with his personnel, denies these reports. Let us listen to Mr. Kaul Meledge's explanation to Ouattara Gnonzlie:

[Begin recording] [Meledge] Like you, I was surprised to read this piece of information in the press. As far as I know, the Ivorian Government chartered three planes, which repatriated all our compatriots. Those who returned with me on 10 August passed through Danane. Of all the diplomatic personnel and support staff, it is only the wife of one of our doormen of whom we have no news. So I was surprised to read in the press that Ivorian Embassy personnel in Liberia—11 of them—have been executed.

[Gnonzlie] In other words, you are denying this piece of information. However, you admit that one person is reported missing?

[Meledge] Yes, as I said, the wife of one of our doormen who could not get on the vehicles that my aides and I took has not as yet arrived in Danane. Otherwise, all the others, without exception, arrived in Danane.

[Gnonzlie] Mr. Ambassador, perhaps you would like to explain the conditions under which personnel of the Ivory Coast embassy left Monrovia?

[Meledge] Yes, we had to leave Monrovia in a rush, and unfortunately, we only had three vehicles, and all the people who took refuge at the embassy could not get a place on them. My aides and I, as well as some Ivorians, traveled on these vehicles to Danane, and others followed to flee the fighting. As vehicles became available, they rushed to Danane. The wife of the doorman that I mentioned could not be traced among the people who had arrived. She might have hidden away from the fighting somewhere. So let us wait a bit to know what happened [words indistinct].

[Gnonzlie] So nobody was executed?

[Meledge] Nobody was executed. I did not see anybody executed. [end recording]

Liberia

Doe Spokesman on Interim Government; Hostages

AB2908173690 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Charles Taylor is not the only one staying away from the Banjul talks. Samuel Doe, the Liberian president, who has welcomed the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] intervention, is also not represented, and there are reports that he has not even been in touch with ECOWAS at all in the latest round of diplomacy. But this afternoon, a spokesman from Doe's Executive Mansion in Monrovia called us up. Elizabeth Ohene took the call:

[Ohene] Mr. Sally Thompson, the spokesman for President Doe, said that contrary to what had been widely reported, President Doe had responded to the ECOWAS committee's proposals and sent his reactions to President Jawara through the United States ambassador in Monrovia. Mr. Thompson said President Doe's position remains that the most pressing problem in Liberia was that of the implementation and imposition of a cease-fire. He said it was absolutely essential for the borders of the country to be secured by the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces so that displaced Liberians who had taken refuge in Sierra Leone and Guinea can come back home.

How can they be talking of an interim government when there are bullets flying all over the place and people are dying here in Monrovia, the spokesman asked. It is more important to help ECOMOG not just to impose a cease-fire, but to restore badly needed utilities like water and light.

The spokesman said that President Doe remained the elected and constitutional head of Liberia and it was an affront for discussions to take place in Banjul on the possible formation of an interim government. He said President Doe was elected by a cross-section of the Liberian people. He was not elected by clergymen, not by political parties, nor by the warring factions that are supposed to be taking part in the Banjul talks.

Meanwhile, reports are just coming in from Sierra Leone that Charles Taylor's rebels are now taking hostages of nationals from the countries making up the ECOMOG force. From Freetown, Elizabeth Blunt reports:

[Begin Blunt recording] The reports coming from the rebel side of the (?lines) in Liberia say that Charles Taylor's men have begun to round up Ghanaians, Nigerians, Sierra Leoneans, and Guineans and (?charged) them on specific cases and keeping them as hostages for the behavior of members of the West African peacekeeping force. In particular, residents of the port of Buchanan, contacted by radio, said that 2,000 Ghanaians are being held in the town by Taylor's men, who are threatening to kill them if members of the peacekeeping force killed their comrades. Charles Taylor's rebels had

infiltrated the port area to put up opposition to the peacekeeping force that landed at the weekend, and casualties were reported on both sides.

The peacekeeping force has also detained and disarmed a number of Taylor's fighters, including 27 who were held after an armed Coast Guard cutter was intercepted by a Nigerian naval ship. Now, the sector where the peacekeeping force is deployed is reported quiet. But for the last three nights, there have been heavy nighttime bombardments in the Spriggs Payne area of Monrovia, where Charles Taylor's forces and the remaining of President Doe's army are struggling for control of the city's airport. [end recording]

NPFL's Woewiyu on Hostages, Burkinabe Aid

AB2908172490 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 29 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While things seem to be bogged down in Liberia at the moment, with the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force holding the port area of Monrovia and not yet moving out, diplomatic talks in Banjul are somewhat dilatory, with the main protagonists absent. Meanwhile, journalists who have (?been with) Charles Taylor's rebels in Liberia are coming out claiming that he is getting direct help from Libya and from Burkina Faso's leader, Blaise Compaore, including troops and military hardware. Certainly ECOWAS is taking the reports seriously, sending envoys to try and persuade Blaise Compaore to change tack. Well, the [National] Patriotic Front's [NPFL] defense minister, Mr. Tom Woewiyu, is in Burkina Faso at the moment. On the line, Robin White asked him first about the accusation that they were threatening to kill hostages if ECOMOG killed any of their rebel forces.

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] We have not threatened to kill anybody. But they are the ones that are doing the shooting. They are the ones throwing out the heavy weapons all over Liberia indiscriminately. It just very well might land on their own people. So we will all... [changes thought] We have no reason to shoot our fellow Africans who have been in the country. We have never said anything like that. This is just a propaganda being promulgated by maybe the Nigerians and Ghanaians for the sinful acts that they have committed.

[White] So you are categorically denying the story?

[Woewiyu] We would not threaten to kill anybody. But I am saying to you, the type of armor, the type of weapons that the ECOMOG troops is [as heard] throwing all over Monrovia and all over Liberia, they might as well be concerned that they will be killing their own people that are in the country with us.

[White] Now what about this report that Burkinabe troops have flown in to help you?

[Woewiyu] I think somebody is just trying to wave red herrings. This whole thing is about Burkina Faso sending 15 men over there to help us. Obviously, somebody is just talking trash because the situation we are in, 15 men from Burkina Faso would not do us any good at all. Someone is lying.

[White] But journalists say that they have seen them?

[Woewiyu] Well, the journalists see... [changes thought] or your journalists, a lot of them see a lot of things that do not happen. The help we would need now, if someone would give us help, it would not be 15 soldiers.

[White] Perhaps they are just acting as advisers to you?

[Woewiyu] No, we do not need advisers right now. We can help ourselves.

[White] But the leader of Burkina Faso, Blaise Compaore, has openly said that he supports you.

[Woewiyu] He has not made any statement that he will send forces into Liberia to help us. I wish it was true that Burkina Faso will commit itself to say that they will help us. But this is not what the man said.

[White] Are you asking him to come and help you?

[Woewiyu] No, at this particular moment, we are asking him as a former head of ECOWAS, in fact the outgoing chairman of ECOWAS, and the person who put this committee together, to go and mediate the dispute in Liberia. We are asking him to call an extraordinary session of the ECOWAS to address the issue, because there are damages being done, lives being destroyed, properties being destroyed in Liberia, by these...by Jerry Rawlings, by Babangida, by Momoh, and Conte in Guinea, and ECOWAS must see to it that this bunch of hooligans get out of Liberia.

[White] Has in effect Compoare agreed to call a meeting of ECOWAS?

[Woewiyu] We have not discussed that in full, but even before we arrived here, he had expressed interest in that. We have met with President Eyadema. He also expressed the fact that he withdrew his people from the ECOMOG, I mean the ECOWAS group, because it was [words indistinct] that unless there was a total cease-fire and all the parties agreed to a cease-fire committee to come in there, he did not feel that anyone should send armed forces in there. And so at that point, his people withdrew; and he also supports the extraordinary session to address these things. I believe Mali took the same position, and kept their people out of this war.

[White] What is your news from Liberia today?

[Woewiyu] Oh, today we are very pleased. Our people have contained the so-called ECOWAS forces, the same stop where they entered Liberia is the same stop where they are. But they have suffered so much [as heard] casualties, from my understanding, they have sent for more men in

Freetown. And I hope that these fellow Africans that are being picked up in Freetown, Ghana, Guinea, and so on will realize that they are not fighting for any cause but that of the ego satisfaction of a group of people who have nothing better to do but to set Africa backward; and they should not waste their lives for that reason.

[White] As we understand it, they have crossed the bridges and gone into the center of town?

[Woewiyu] Well, that is what they keep claiming. My forces tell me, the information I got over there, they have not gotten out of the port. They are in the port area, shelling all of the villages. I know that they got a tank off the boat and tried to drive it into Monrovia yesterday, and the tank was blown away. So we are fighting. Wherever they are, we will deal with them.

[White] Mr. Woewiyu, I put it to you that the truth of the matter is that ECOMOG are [as heard] doing really rather well, and that your forces are in disarray and running away, and that in Banjul, an interim government is going to be worked out and will shortly be installed in Liberia.

[Woewiyu] Well, I tell you, whoever is in Banjul forming a government, this is all a part of the whole scheme put together by the United States, and these people that you see in Banjul, some of these people have lived in the United States at the expense of the CIA, and since this whole ECOMOG-ECOWAS plan is a CIA plan, it is just a continuation of that, so they can go ahead and form their government, and we will be there. We are waiting for them to come and rule us. [end recording]

Tom Woewiyu, defense minister of the Liberian Patriotic Front.

ECOWAS Troops Call For Emergency Food Aid

AB2908203390 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT
29 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Abidjan, Aug 29 (AFP)—West African peace-keeping troops have called on the international community to send in emergency food supplies to feed thousands of Liberians suffering from the country's eight-month civil war, the GHANA NEWS AGENCY reported Wednesday [29 Aug]. [passage omitted]

The NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], led by former government official Charles Taylor, controls most of the West African country except for Monrovia city center and the port area to the north. Troops loyal to embattled President Samuel Doe and Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL) rebels led by Prince Johnson have agreed to a truce and have welcomed the peacekeeping force. [passage omitted]

There was sporadic firing in Monrovia's capital Tuesday, GHANA NEWS AGENCY reported, but there was no precise information on peace-keeping troops positions in the capital on Wednesday.

The Nigerian contingent of the peace-keeping force, the largest with 600 troops and 25 tanks and armoured vehicles, moved towards the small James Spriggs Payne airport on Monday, four kilometres (2.4 miles) west of the presidential palace. Gaining control of the airport held by troops loyal to President Doe would facilitate the arrival of Nigerian reinforcements, observers said.

The most violent fighting took place Saturday when NPFL troops attacked the port area with rockets launchers before ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] troops could deploy and gain control of the area.

Nigeria

Babangida on Normalizing Relations With Pretoria

AB2708191090 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT
27 Aug 90

[Text] Lagos, Aug 27 (AFP)—Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida has said he sees nothing wrong with normalising relations with South Africa "if eventually the stumbling block, which is apartheid," was removed. Reacting to a recent call by a former head of state, retired General Olusegun Obasanjo, that the government start thinking of opening ties with Pretoria, President Babangida said since South Africa was made up of blacks, whites and Indians, "we cannot remove them, we have to live with them."

In an exclusive interview published Sunday [26 Aug] by the independent TRIBUNE newspaper, President Babangida said he supported 100 per cent what Gen. Obasanjo said. The general had said that in the light of reforms initiated by President Frederick de Klerk, Nigeria should consider working with a post-apartheid South Africa.

Nigeria, with its infrastructures, population, and dynamism could benefit from working with [South] Africa, which had developmental resources and technology higher than any African country.

President Babangida on Monday officially commissioned a 280 million dollar naval dockyard here. Lack of such facilities had been a major problem in developing the navy's technical skills and was responsible for its inadequate combat preparedness, Nigerian naval chief, Rear Admiral Murtala Nyako said.

Iraq Rejects Diplomats' Evacuation Request

AB2908205990 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT
29 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Lagos, Aug 29 (AFP)—Iraq has rejected a request for Nigerian nationals and diplomats to be evacuated from Kuwait via Jordan, the Lagos daily THE GUARDIAN reported Wednesday [29 Aug].

The newspaper said Iraqi authorities had insisted that about 100 Nigerians, mostly diplomats, doctors and students, transfer to Baghdad from where they would need to make a fresh request to leave Iraq.

Nigeria had wanted to evacuate its nationals via Jordan to Cairo, Egypt, then on to London, THE GUARDIAN said. [passage omitted]

Government 'Grinding to a Halt' Due To Changes

AB2908224690 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 29 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Babangida of Nigeria's announcement of major changes in his government seems to have sent the administration into some confusion. Among other things, he abolished the post of chief of General Staff, created a new post of vice president, and has moved the state military governors around. But key new appointments still have not been made. And in response, it seems the day to day government is grinding to a halt. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Important decisions have been shelved in the ministries until after the cabinet changes have been announced. None of the ministers have yet been told whether or not they will keep their jobs, although many are said to have removed their private papers from their offices in apparent anticipation of the changes. Like everyone else in the country, they have to wait for that all-important announcement from Dodan Barracks.

Meanwhile, work in key government offices is slowing down. Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, whose post as chief of General Staff was abolished last week, is still going to work at Dodan Barracks, although he has no official title. This morning, he was at a meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, or AFRC, which was expected to ratify the new appointments. The session lasted just a few hours and the communique is expected tomorrow. There has been speculation that the new vice president will be a civilian and that Vice Admiral Aikhomu must have to retire. There have even been rumors that a particular individual, the chief executive of Nigeria's leading multinational company, could be in line for the new No. 2 position.

But only last week, President Babangida told the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE newspaper that a civilian vice president would be at a disadvantage in the present government, because he would be unable to give orders to military officers. [end recording]

Union Calls for Withdrawal from ECOMOG

AB2808174590 Dakar PANA in French 1659 GMT
27 Aug 90

[Text] Lagos, 27 Aug (PANA)—Sani Zorro, the chairman of the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ),

today called on the Federal Military Government of Nigeria to withdraw its contingent from the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] peace-keeping force [ECOMOG]. In this way, Nigeria could prove its neutrality in the Liberian conflict and restore its respectability as a leader in Africa, he stated.

The NUJ thus echoed the call made by the Nigerian Labor Council (NLC), which took a similar stand last week concerning the dubious role of the ECOMOG in Liberia.

Sani Zorro, it is noted, has just returned from a trip to the Ivory Coast, where he held a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting with representatives of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) on [24 Aug] Friday to negotiate the release of two Nigerian journalists kidnapped on 7 August at the Nigerian Embassy in Monrovia.

After describing his mission as positive, the chairman of the [words indistinct] participating in the peacekeeping force to do everything possible not to put the lives of Nigerian journalists and hostages in danger, as well as of citizens of other countries caught in this unfortunate fratricidal war.

Speaking about the situation of the Nigerian journalists taken hostage, Sani Zorro expressed the feeling that the

landing of the ECOWAS forces in Monrovia has helped prevent their immediate release. But he disclosed during his news conference that the Union of West African Journalists (UJAO), which has its headquarters in Dakar and of which he is also the chairman, will make it a point to follow the negotiations, which have been conducted with great understanding.

Tom Woewiyu and Ernest Eastman, the NPFL representatives responsible for defense and foreign affairs respectively, after saying that they knew nothing about the detention of the Nigerian journalists, admitted that this was certainly the work of some cadres of their organization. The members of the NPFL delegation regretted that Nigerian journalists should be subjected to such a traumatizing experience, Sani Zorro also said, adding that they have promised to work to facilitate their release.

It is also noted that West African justice ministers have begun arriving in Lagos, where beginning tomorrow they will discuss practical and judicial modalities for an effective start to the ECOWAS arbitration tribunal. It will be recalled that the ECOWAS mediation committee was established during the Banjul summit in May to mitigate the evident shortcomings resulting from the nonexistence of this institution, which had been envisaged in Article 11 of the Treaty of 1975 at the community's creations.

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